

# **Evaluation of Washington State Library's LSTA Five-Year Plan and Implementation Activities**

FINAL REPORT

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**The Information School of the University of Washington**

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## **Executive Summary**

From 1998-2001, the Washington State Library used LSTA funds to improve library services statewide by implementing a large number of projects aimed at educating and training library staff in the areas of technology, services, and management; providing and increasing Internet access; coordinating consortial licensing of online resources; digitizing manuscript and image collections; providing consulting and staff support (especially for small and rural libraries); and encouraging interagency collaboration across all areas of library service.

- When combining the total amount of both participant contributions and LSTA funds used to support Statewide Database Licensing (SDL), total savings resulting from consortial purchasing is approximately three and a half times the total cost of the project. Since the total cost was partially subsidized by LSTA funds, participating libraries actually saved almost five times the amount they contributed to the project.
- LSTA funding has a positive impact in terms of enabling libraries to augment bandwidth and to add public access Internet terminals above and beyond the normal rates of growth. In 2000, the ratio of public Internet access stations per capita in public libraries alone reached 1 terminal for every 2,600 citizens, far exceeding the stated goal of 1 terminal for every 15,000 citizens. This project also succeeded in increasing the geographic coverage of libraries offering internet access, although not all county libraries elected to participate in the project.
- In addition to SDL subsidies and Connectivity grants, LSTA funds also support consulting services in information technology to libraries that lack local expertise.
- Libraries of all sizes have benefited from general consulting in the areas of library administration, management, governance, and library practice.
- The digitization of historical materials has enabled libraries to provide access to collections outside their local service populations, and provides users with seamless access to collections across institutions.
- Both continuing education grants to individuals and the sponsorship of statewide training programs have given both professional and technical staff opportunities to improve skills and expertise in the areas of information technology and management.

Funding priorities for LSTA projects have been identified by the Library Council of Washington, an advisory and oversight body composed of representatives from all types of libraries in the state, the Washington State Library, and the Information School of the University of Washington. A Council representative has served on the advisory committee for each project, often serving as the chair of that committee.

# **Analysis of the Impact of LSTA projects in Washington**

## **Introduction**

The *Washington State Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) 5-Year Plan* identifies three primary goals that reflect the needs of the State's citizens for library services. These three goals, stated below, have guided the evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the LSTA program in Washington.

### **Goal 1: Meeting the Information Needs of a Diverse Population**

The people of Washington, whatever their ages, abilities, cultures, ethnic backgrounds, languages, levels of literacy, economic situations or geographic locations, will have effective library service that meets their needs.

### **Goal 2: Internet Access to Digital Information Resources**

The people of Washington will have access to and the ability to use the wealth of electronic resources available through libraries.

### **Goal 3: Transparent Access through Interagency Cooperation**

The people of Washington will have equitable, transparent access to all resources available through libraries.

Two additional areas of LSTA-funded activity have been identified that support all three goals.

### **Education and Training of Library Personnel**

Library employees have been presented with numerous opportunities and incentives to develop their skills and knowledge in critical areas such as technology, information literacy, cultural diversity, cognitive development, and management.

### **Statewide Planning and Administration**

In addition to overseeing the LSTA grants program, the Washington State Library has conducted numerous surveys and focus groups as part of needs assessment to facilitate setting priorities for grant funding. Additional efforts include consulting, staff support, and gathering statistics on various statewide projects.

The following summary reports how LSTA funds have been allocated among these program areas for the three-year period 1998 to 2000. This is followed by an analysis of how LSTA funds have been allocated among different types of libraries during the same period. As two examples of the impact of the LSTA program in Washington, evidence is presented pertaining to the level of Internet connectivity provided by libraries in the state and the level of cost savings for libraries in Washington resulting from Statewide Database Licensing (SDL).

## LSTA Projects by Program Goal

LSTA funded projects are listed in Table 1 as primarily contributing to objectives under Goal 1, Goal 2, or Education and Training. Those projects contributing to Goal 3 because they involve interagency cooperation are listed at the bottom of each column under the dotted line. Note that the years listed after each project only indicate the year of LSTA funding. Several projects are ongoing beyond this initial funding period. For example, Find-It! Consumer is currently sustained by partnering agency sponsors.

**Table 1: LSTA Projects by Program Goal**

	<b>Goal 1: Serving a Diverse Population</b>	<b>Goal 2: Internet Access to Information Resources</b>	<b>Education and Training</b>
	Institutional Materials and Equipment & Branch Migration (1998-2001)  Special Populations: Consulting and Staff Support for Underserved Areas (1998-2001)  Washington Talking Book and Braille Library (1998-2001)	Connectivity Off-the Shelf Technology Enhancement Digital Libraries Connectivity Enhancement Connectivity 2000 Connectivity 2000 plus Technology Support (1998-2000)  Virtual Library (1999)  Information Technology Literacy (1999-2001)  Information Technology Operations and Support (1999-2001)	Continuing Education Grants (1998-2001)  Satellite Project (1999)  Reference Performance Training (2000-2001)  Information Literacy (2000-2001)  Serving Culturally Diverse Populations (2000-2001)  Small/Rural Tech. Institute (2001)
<b>Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation</b>	Community College Conspectus (1998)  Early Learning (2000-2001)	Statewide Database Licensing (1998-2001)  Find-It! Consumer (1999)  Digital Images (1999-2001)  Virtual Reference Service (2001)	Electronic Reference Workshops (2000)  K-12 Summit (2000)  K-20 Project (2001)



### **Allocation of LSTA Funds by Program Goal**

From 1998 to 2001, approximately 10.5 million dollars in grant funds was expended to support the development and expansion of library services throughout Washington. In terms of funding priorities, serving the needs of diverse populations (Goal 1) and increasing the level of Internet connectivity to information resources of high quality throughout the state's libraries (Goal 2) has been emphasized during the period from 1998 to 2001. Almost one third of LSTA funds have been used to support projects serving historically underserved or disenfranchised populations such as children under the age of five, rural and tribal populations, the institutionalized, and the visually impaired. The majority of LSTA funds have been used to support projects aimed at building high-speed Internet connections, providing public access Internet terminals, and enabling libraries to access fee-based online resources. The remaining LSTA funds were used to support projects to provide technology and service-oriented training, continuing education, planning efforts, and grants administration (see Table 2 and Figure 1).

Projects that involved interagency cooperation (Goal 3) as a strategy for achieving program objectives were also supported and encouraged. The amount of grant funds expended on projects that involved interagency cooperation, as a subset of total grant funds, is indicated in the last column of Table 1. The amount of funds expended on projects involving interagency cooperation increased steadily by an average rate of 11.6% each year. The specific projects that involved interagency cooperation, either between libraries or between libraries and other social or educational institutions, have been identified in Table 1.

The figures in the Table 2 indicate how much was spent during a given year. LSTA funds can be expended over two years. For example, a large amount of funds were carried over from 1998 to 1999, and small portion of funds was carried over each subsequent year (see Table 3)

**Table 2: LSTA Expenditures by Program Goals, 1998-2001**

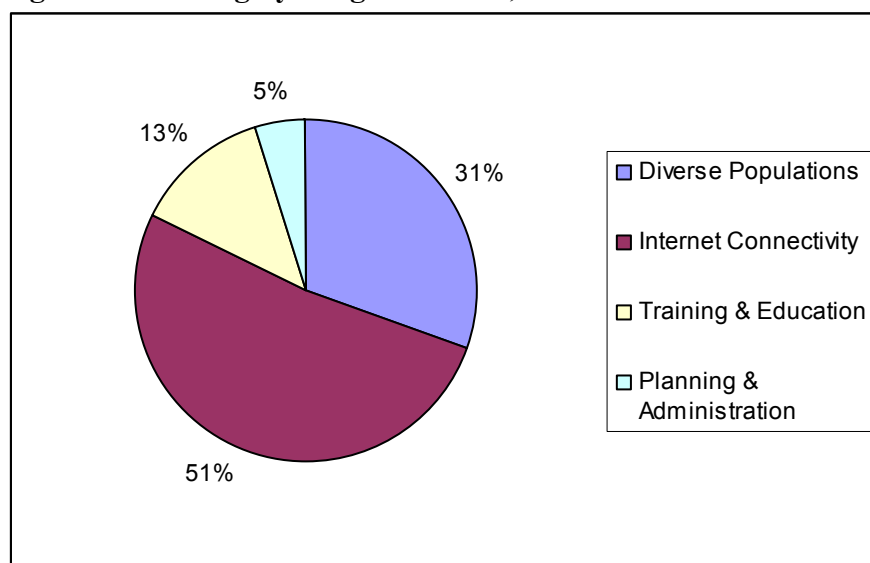
	<b>Goal 1: Diverse Population</b>	<b>Goal 2: Internet Accessibility</b>	<b>Education &amp; Training</b>	<b>Planning &amp; Admin.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation/ % of Total</b>
<b>1998</b>	\$754,672	\$192,076	\$40,094	\$100,528	\$1,087,370	\$35,735 3.3%
<b>1999</b>	\$562,513	\$2,537,864	\$353,549	\$110,432	\$3,564,358	\$627,000 17.5%
<b>2000</b>	\$832,641	\$1,560,962	\$343,515	\$123,104	\$2,860,222	\$678,279 23.7%
<b>2001</b>	\$1,084,397	\$1,153,772	\$626,680	\$161,573	\$3,026,422	\$1,149,425 38.0%
<b>Total</b>	\$3,234,223	\$5,444,674	\$1,363,838	\$495,637	\$10,538,372	\$2,390,439 22.7%

Source: The data in Table 1 is drawn from the *LSTA Annual Reports* for fiscal years 1998, 1999, and 2000. Supporting documentation listing all projects and the amount of grant support each received is included in Appendix A.

**Table 3: LSTA Awards and Expenditures, 1998-2001**

	<b>LSTA Award</b>	<b>LSTA Expenditures</b>
<b>1998</b>	\$2,754,940	\$1,087,370
<b>1999</b>	\$2,760,795	\$3,564,358
<b>2000</b>	\$2,827,608	\$2,860,222
<b>2001</b>	\$3,039,314	\$3,026,422
<b>Total</b>	\$11,382,657	\$10,538,372

**Figure 1: Funding by Program Goals, 1998 - 2001**



Projects contributing to meeting the needs of a diverse population (Goal 1) have received 31% of all LSTA allocations from 1998 to 2001. During this four-year period, the percentage of funds allocated for these projects each year has ranged from 17% to 70%.

Projects contributing to increasing access to resources through Internet connectivity (Goal 2) have received 51% of all LSTA allocations from 1998 to 2001. During this four-year period, the percentage of funds allocated for these projects each year has ranged from 21% to 70%.

To a certain degree, interagency cooperation (Goal 3) is predicated on libraries achieving a minimum level of online connectivity for both staff and members of the service population in order to communicate effectively and share resources between institutions. Thus, monies spent

on Internet connectivity also ultimately contribute to interagency cooperation. However, this analysis identifies only those projects whose specific objectives pertain to encouraging cooperative projects. These projects have received 22.7% of all LSTA allocations from 1998 to 2001. During this four-year period, the percentage of funds allocated for these projects each year has increased steadily from 3% to 38%.

Projects supporting opportunities for training and continuing education for library employees have received 13% of all LSTA allocations from 1998 to 2001. During this four-year period, the percentage of funds allocated for these projects has ranged from 4% to 22%.

Only 5% of LSTA allocations were used for planning and administrative purposes.

### Allocation of LSTA Funds by Type of Library

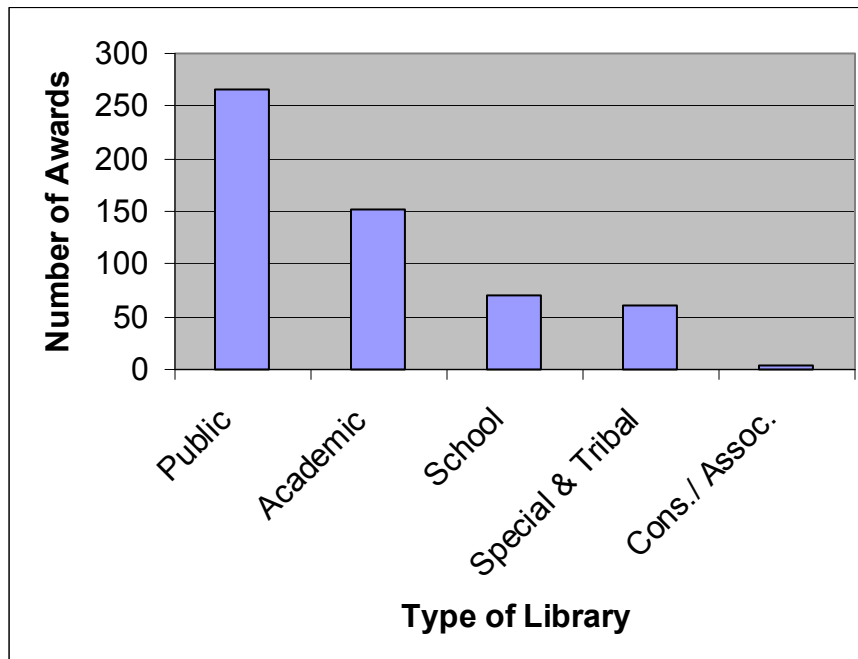
From 1998-2001, almost half of the LSTA funds have been used to support a variety of continuing education and competitive grants, as well as to subsidize costs to participants in the Statewide Database Licensing (SDL) program. If each SDL participant is counted as receiving a “grant award” in the form of subsidized database licensing, then the number of award recipients is 550. Approximately half of these grant awards went to public libraries, a fourth went to academic libraries, and the remaining fourth went to school, special, and tribal libraries (see Table 4 and Figure 2). Only one award was received by a consortium (WALNET). Two continuing education grants were given to associations to host training events.

**Table 4: Number of Awards by Library Type, 1998 - 2001**

	Public	Academic	School	Special & Tribal	Consortium/ Association	Total
<b>Competitive Grants</b>	89	7	18	5	1	120
<b>Continuing Education Grants</b>	109	89	43	6	2	249
<b>SDL Subsidies</b>	67	56	9	49	0	181
<b>Total</b>	265	152	70	60	3	550

<sup>a</sup> SDL subsidies were coordinated through the 9 Educational Service Districts who serve all 296 school districts in the state.

**Figure 2: Number of Awards by Library Type, 1998-2001**

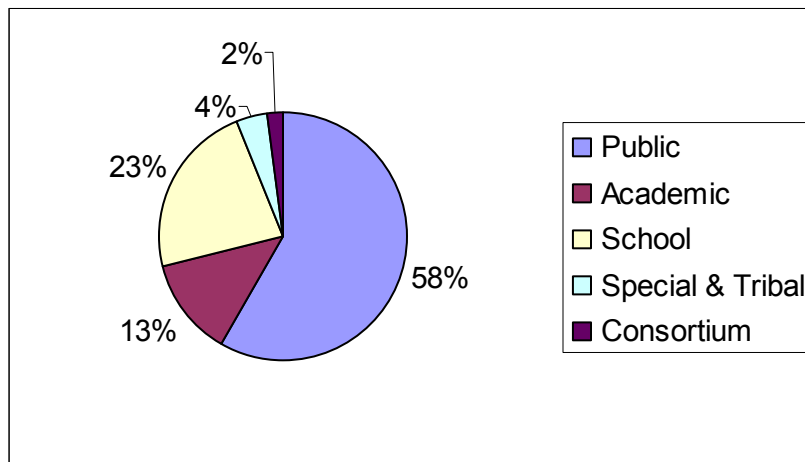


Public libraries received 58% of the amount of money awarded through competitive grants, continuing education grants, and statewide database licensing. School libraries were only awarded half the total number of grants as were academic institutions (see Table 4), but the actual total dollar amount is 78% greater than the amount awarded to academic libraries (see Table 5). Special and tribal libraries received only a small fraction of the total amount awarded.

**Table 5: Amount of Awards by Library Type, 1998-2001**

	Public	Academic	School	Special & Tribal	Consortium	Total
<b>Competitive Grants</b>	\$1,726,938	\$264,245	\$632,875	\$95,264	\$68,696	\$2,788,018
<b>Continuing Education Grants</b>	\$54,674	\$61,277	\$20,940	\$4,725	\$830	\$142,446
<b>SDL Subsidies</b>	\$221,998	\$113,987	\$128,739	\$40,814	\$0	\$505,538
<b>Total</b>	\$2,003,610	\$439,509	\$782,554	\$140,803	\$69,526	\$3,436,002

**Figure 3: Amount of Awards by Library Type, 1998-2001**



## **Goal 1: Meeting the Needs of a Diverse Population**

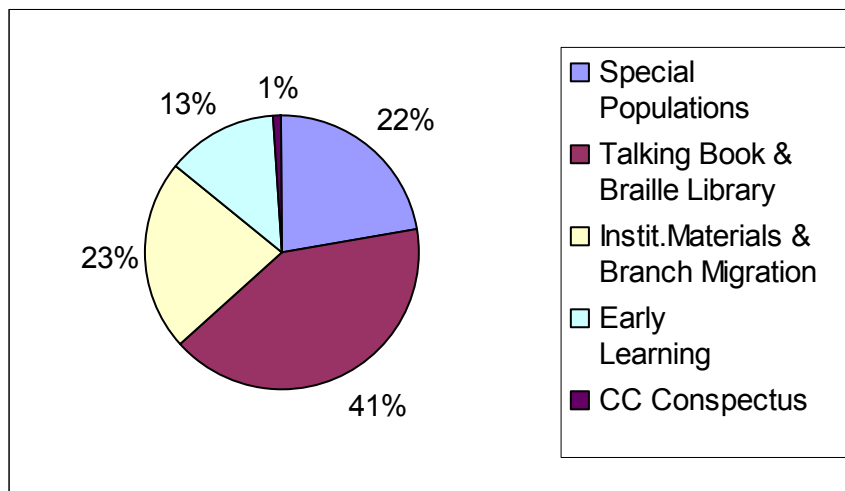
Projects supporting Goal 1 have reached a variety of groups who are traditionally underserved in terms of access to library services (see Table 6 and Figure 4). Over a third of the funds (41%) supporting Goal 1 have been used, in conjunction with funding from other sources, to support the Washington Talking Book and Braille Library to serve the visually impaired population throughout the state. This project serves not only those who are legally blind, but also serves those with limited vision as a result of illness, injury, or age. A quarter of the funds (22%) have been used to support general consulting services for libraries serving special populations, specifically rural and tribal libraries as well as other small libraries in areas with low population density. Another quarter of the funds (23%) have been used to support the institutionalized population of the state, including persons in medical or psychiatric institutions as well as the incarcerated. Over a tenth (13%) has been used to support building library collections and providing services that support the needs of infants, toddlers and preschool age children (i.e. children aged 0-5) and the needs of their parents in relation to learning and parenting. A small amount (1%) has been used to support collection development assessment for community colleges.

Washington State Library staff provide in-depth research and advice for libraries, citizens, and government officials in areas such as legal and governance issues, development of policies and services, relationships between boards and government officials, board responsibilities and interrelationships, setting up library districts, and other service issues. State Library employees develop, conduct, and facilitate continuing education retreats for library staff and boards of trustees.

**Table 6: LSTA Funds Allocation for Projects under Goal 1, 1998-2001**

	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Community College Conspectus</b>	\$30,000				\$30,000
<b>Special Populations</b>	\$146,728	\$110,573	\$241,382	\$226,397	\$725,080
<b>Washington Talking Book and Braille Library</b>	\$328,000	\$328,000	\$328,000	\$328,000	\$1,312,000
<b>Institutional Materials and Equipment</b>	\$249,944	\$123,940	\$180,259	\$180,000	\$734,143
<b>Branch Migration</b>			\$8,000		\$8,000
<b>Early Learning</b>			\$75,000	\$350,000	\$425,000
<b>Total</b>	\$754,672	\$562,513	\$832,641	\$1,084,397	\$3,234,223

**Figure 4: Meeting the Needs of a Diverse Population, 1998-2001 – \$3,234,223**



### **Community College Conspectus**

Community colleges provide adult education to all segments of society at affordable costs. This project was a collaborative effort by thirty-two community colleges throughout the state to assess the breadth and depth of collection strength through the use of comparative measures. LSTA funds supplemented other monies provided through the community college system. This collection analysis project provided information that was required for further planning in the areas of resource sharing, interlibrary loan services, and collection management.

### **Special Populations: The Unserved and Underserved**

The goal of this ongoing project is to provide general consulting for staff working in all libraries with emphasis on medium, small, rural, and tribal libraries throughout the state. Consultants provide expertise and assistance in the areas of providing basic library services and access to technology. The primary objective is to empower local libraries as effective agencies for meeting community information needs by supporting and training local library staff.

### **Washington Talking Book and Braille Library**

This project provides free books and magazines in alternate formats that meet the informational, educational, and recreational needs of the blind, visually impaired, and learning disabled. LSTA funds are supplemented by funds from other sources in supporting this project.

### **Institutional Materials and Equipment and Branch Migration**

This project supports branch libraries in facilities operated by the Department of Corrections and Department of Social and Health Services. These branch libraries provide information services for the incarcerated or mentally disabled inmates and staff. Library automation software in 10 correctional facility libraries and 3 institutional libraries was upgraded. Photocopiers were purchased for libraries in both departments to help protect materials from destruction by inmates (e.g. tearing out of pages) and increasing usage of materials by a greater proportion of the service population. Copying reference materials enables users to spend more time completing homework or self-study assignments. Library materials were purchased for branch libraries on the topics of life skills, alcohol and drug rehabilitation, literacy, self-help, and professional development (for facility staff).

### **Early Learning Initiative**

The Early Learning Initiative has been aimed at improving library services that will meet the developmental needs for birth through pre-school age children and their parents by educating staff about emerging research on brain development and providing them with models for program development. These projects require libraries to work collaboratively with other community groups who provide related services.



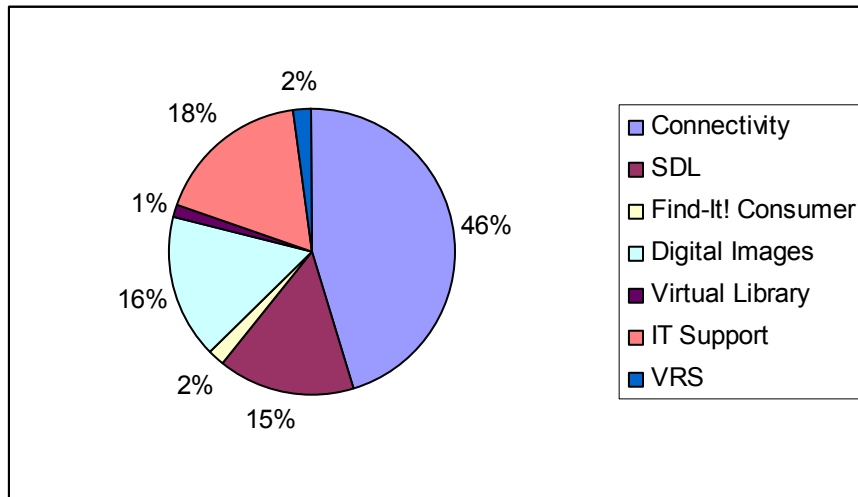
## **Goal 2: Internet Access to Digital Information Resources**

Projects supporting Goal 2 have enabled libraries in the state to provide more access to online information by increasing local bandwidth, increasing the number of Internet terminals, negotiating deep discounts on online information sources, transferring local image and manuscript collections to digital format, and creating a portal to consumer information. Almost half of the funds (46%) were used to support a competitive grants program enabling individual libraries to increase Internet connectivity. A sixth of the funds (15%) were used to administer and subsidize the SDL project. In addition to providing or increasing access to a variety of databases for every citizen in the State, the SDL project is also the largest cooperative library project ever developed in the State, involving 181 different institutions of all types. A sixth of the funds (16%) were used to support efforts to digitize and share local collections of materials with statewide or national interest. Approximately one fifth of the funds (18%) were used to support information technology consulting and training efforts for individual libraries. A small portion of funds (3%) was used to support the Find-It! Consumer project and Virtual Library project, two significant efforts that delivered additional online resources to libraries. Another small portion (2%) was used to explore and support the creation of a cooperative statewide reference service.

**Table 7: LSTA Funds Allocation for Projects under Goal 2, 1998-2001**

	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Connectivity</b>	\$186,341	\$1,635,864	\$643,123		\$2,465,328
<b>Statewide Database Licensing</b>	\$5,735	\$351,000	\$150,000	\$342,000	\$848,735
<b>Find-It! Consumer</b>		\$100,000			\$100,000
<b>Virtual Library</b>		\$75,000			\$75,000
<b>Digital Images</b>		\$176,000	\$425,839	\$300,000	\$901,839
<b>IT Consulting</b>		\$125,000	\$117,000	\$242,272	\$484,272
<b>IT Literacy</b>		\$75,000	\$225,000	\$150,000	\$450,000
<b>Virtual Reference Service (VRS)</b>				\$112,000	\$112,000
<b>Bibliographic Center for Research (BCR)</b>				\$7,500	\$7,500
<b>Total</b>	\$192,076	\$2,537,864	\$1,560,962	\$1,153,772	\$5,444,674

**Figure 5: Internet Access to Resources, 1998-2001 - \$5,444,674**



## **Estimated Cost Savings of Statewide Database Licensing For Libraries in Washington, 2001-2002**

Depending on library type, online database vendors usually charge their customers a fee based on either the size of the library's service population or the number of full-time students being served. However, the price is not based on a simple rate per capita across all agencies. Each vendor uses sliding scales for estimating pricing. Each scale incorporates a base price, and then gives discounts for higher volume of users. As a result, smaller libraries pay considerably more per capita of their service population than large libraries pay. Smaller libraries of all types often find subscribing to online databases cost prohibitive since they must assume the burden of meeting the base price.

For example, the base price for the ProQuest base package of bibliographic databases plus access to the *New York Times* and all major Washington state newspapers has a base price of approximately \$16,000, plus an additional cost per capita of service population. A small rural public library serving a community of 2,500 people that subscribes to this package as an individual institution would pay just under \$16,500, or close to \$6.50 per person. A public library in a community of 25,000 people (ten times larger) would pay just over \$20,000, or close to \$0.80 per person. The larger the service population, the lower the per capita cost since the base price is spread out over a larger number of people.

Consortial purchasing of database subscriptions enables smaller libraries to access information sources they would not be able to purchase on their own. Thus, small libraries receive perhaps the greatest benefit of obtaining affordable access, while larger libraries receive the benefit of even greater volume discounts than they would received individually. Statewide licensing results in the greatest discount possible since it is based on the highest volume of users. The savings to the vendor is realized through managing only one sales account rather than dealing with numerous individual customers.

Database vendors are constantly adjusting prices in response to demand and competition. Price lists and pricing formulas are considered proprietary information and are not shared with the general public. Institutional subscribers are given a customized price quote. Calculating a cost savings is complicated because vendors do not post a "list price" or "regular price" from which one could estimate a percentage discount. The prices used in the following analysis are calculated based on information shared by sales and account representatives from three vendors who currently offer a negotiated discount rate through the SDL program: ProQuest, Gale Group, and OCLC. Information on how the pricing structure for each vendor was calculated follows the report of overall savings.

Cost savings resulting from the SDL program for libraries in Washington is \$8,316,990. When combining the total amount of both participant contributions and LSTA funds used to support Statewide Database Licensing (SDL), total savings is approximately three and a half times the total cost of the project. Since the total cost was partially subsidized by LSTA funds, participating libraries actually saved almost five times the amount they contributed to the project. In other words, for every dollar spent by an SDL participant, Washington libraries save five dollars.

To calculate price savings for libraries, estimates of “full price” were calculated for each library participating in the SDL program. The difference between the full price and the amount each SDL participant actually paid was identified as cost savings. The actual worksheets indicating estimates by institution are found in Appendix D.

**Table 8: Estimated Cost Savings Resulting from SDL, 2001-2002**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>LSTA Funds</b>	<b>SDL Participant Funds</b>	<b>Full Price</b>	<b>Estimated Savings</b>
SDL Program Administration	\$150,000			
<b>ProQuest</b>				
Public	\$221,998	\$221,998	\$1,968,053	\$1,746,055
Academic	\$113,987	\$113,987	\$1,587,749	\$1,473,762
Special	\$10,577	\$10,577	\$384,000	\$373,423
Tribal	\$30,237	\$30,237	\$422,280	\$392,043
School	\$128,739	\$128,739	\$1,641,600	\$1,512,861
<b>Total ProQuest</b>	<b>\$505,538</b>	<b>\$505,538</b>	<b>\$6,003,682</b>	<b>\$5,498,144</b>
<b>Gale Group</b>				
Public		\$1,151,853	\$3,907,249	\$2,755,396
<b>Total Gale</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,151,853</b>	<b>\$3,907,249</b>	<b>\$2,755,396</b>
<b>OCLC</b>				
Public		\$31,450	\$60,000	\$28,550
Academic		\$8,475	\$28,000	\$19,525
Special		\$4,625	\$20,000	\$15,375
<b>Total OCLC</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$44,550</b>	<b>\$108,000</b>	<b>\$63,450</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$655,538</b>	<b>\$1,701,941</b>	<b>\$10,018,931</b>	<b>\$8,316,990</b>

### **Estimate of Pricing for ProQuest**

In response to a request for pricing information, ProQuest prepared quotes for nine libraries participating in the SDL program, five public (see Table 9) and four academic (see Table 10). The price quotes reflected the costs for access to the ProQuest base database package, the *New York Times*, and all major Washington state newspapers. From these sample quotes, it was possible to estimate the price for other libraries by plotting price as a linear function of service population (see Figures 6 and 7).

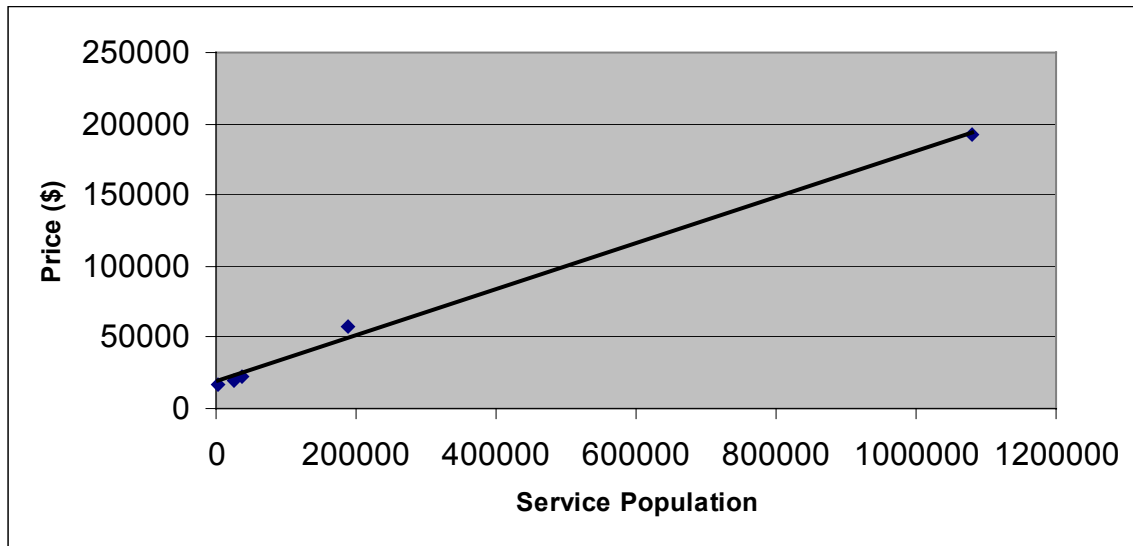
**Table 9: ProQuest Price Quote for Public Libraries**

Library	Population	Price
A	1,079,923	\$191,790
B	188,300	\$58,100
C	36,380	\$22,580
D	25,070	\$19,890
E	1,899	\$16,440

From this data, the slope of the line representing price for public libraries was estimated to be:

$$\text{Price} = \$16,000 + \$0.162 (\text{Population})$$

**Figure 6: Slope Estimation of ProQuest Pricing for Public Libraries**



Supporting documentation for the calculation of ProQuest pricing for public libraries is found in Table D.1 in the appendix.

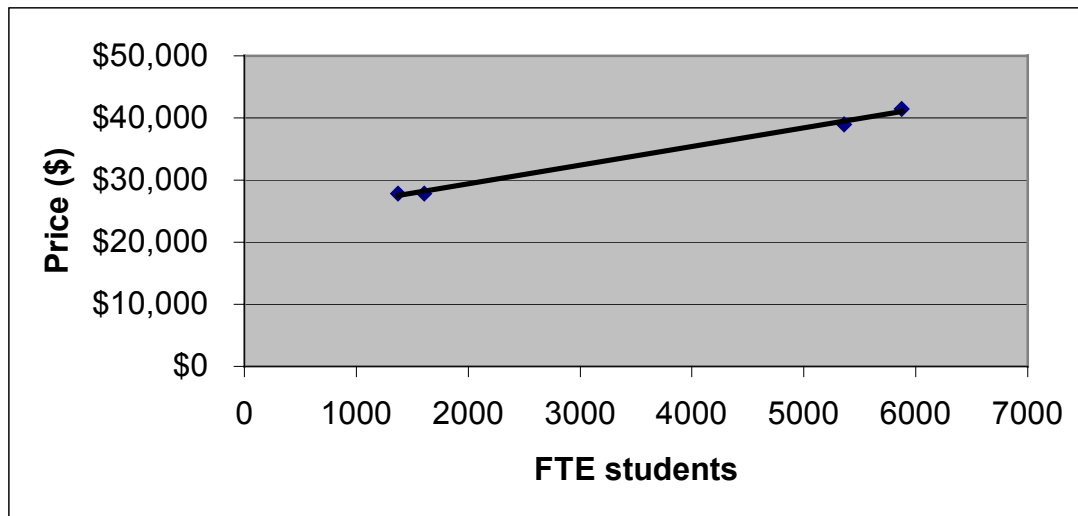
**Table 10: ProQuest Price Quote for Academic Libraries**

Library	FTE Students	Price
F	5,871	\$41,410
G	5,360	\$38,990
H	1,609	\$27,880
I	1,372	\$27,880

From this data, the slope of the line representing price for academic libraries was estimated to be:

$$\text{Price} = \$23,500 + \$3.00 (\text{FTE students})$$

**Figure 7: Slope Estimation of ProQuest Pricing for Academic Libraries**



Supporting documentation for the calculation of ProQuest pricing for public libraries is found in Table D.2 in the appendix.

Tribal libraries are charged at the same rates as public libraries, and cost savings for tribal libraries were calculated using the same price estimates (see Table D.3).

Special libraries are also charged according to their service population, although identifying the size of the service population varies across different types of special libraries. For example, in hospital libraries the number of beds is sometimes used to estimate population. Obviously, the approach would not apply to any other type of special library. To avoid overestimation of cost savings, the full price for special libraries was limited to the base price of \$16,000 paid by public libraries (see Table D.4).

For school libraries, ProQuest pricing is based on the number of schools rather than the number of students being served. A quote from the vendor indicates a price of \$7,800 per school for any district in Washington that was purchasing access outside a consortial agreement. At this rate, the price for the total number of schools in Washington (approximately 1,600) would total almost \$12,500,000, resulting in a 98% discount through statewide database licensing. This rate appears excessively inflated, but the vendor declined the opportunity to reconsider their price estimate.

The investigator contacted four school districts in California that he has visited in the past for personal or professional reasons. Of these four, only one, Clovis Unified School District (CUSD) in Fresno County, has recently entered into a nonconsortial agreement with ProQuest to provide online full-text databases for its students. The database package being purchased by CUSD does not include Washington state newspapers, but is otherwise similar to the package being purchased for school districts in Washington. According to Rob Darrow, Library Media Teacher and Online Learning Specialist, CUSD has 38 schools in the district and is being billed \$39,000, an average rate of \$1,026 per school. At this rate, the price quote for the total number of schools in Washington (approximately 1,600) would total almost \$1,641,600, resulting in a 85% discount through statewide database licensing. This discount is comparable to both other vendor quotes and the quotes from ProQuest for public and academic libraries. Although it is likely to be a conservative underestimate, this rate has been used in the estimate of statewide cost savings presented in Table 8.

### **Estimate of Pricing for Gale Group**

Out of all three vendors, Gale Group representatives provided the fewest details about the pricing structure for their products and would only share information on pricing in terms of percentage discounts. For public libraries serving populations under 200,000, the SDL rates constitute an 80% discount off the full price. For public libraries serving populations over 200,000, the SDL rates constitute a 65% discount off of full price. A full price for each participating library was calculated based on what each participant pays to the program and the applicable discount rate (see Table D.5).

## **Estimate of Pricing for OCLC**

Prices for access to FirstSearch from OCLC are based on the number of simultaneous users a library wants to license. Therefore, the minimum number of simultaneous users an institution could purchase on its own is one. By cooperating in a consortial purchase, libraries can share the same license but split the total cost between all members. This makes it possible for libraries to buy a “half” or a “quarter” of a single simultaneous user license.

The full price for a single simultaneous user license from OCLC is \$4,000. This amount is used to calculate full price for participating libraries, although some libraries would undoubtedly opt to purchase larger user licenses (see Table D.6).

Through the SDL program, Washington libraries are able to participate in a Pacific Northwest consortium, comprised of libraries in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. The consortium currently purchases a license for 113 simultaneous users. The total number of users who may log in at any one time is shared across all libraries. For example any institution participating in the program may provide access for 1, 5, 10, 20, or (theoretically) 113 simultaneous users as long as the total number of users at all institutions does not exceed 113. In this way, libraries not only pay a fraction of the cost to purchase a single user license, but can benefit from greater accessibility. Washington libraries also benefit from being in the Pacific time zone, and will receive less competition from institutions located in the Mountain time zone that close earlier in the day.



## Internet Connectivity

From 1998-2001, 59 competitive grants were awarded to libraries to increase the level of Internet access offered to citizens of the State. The libraries that received connectivity grants serve a combined population of 1,977,000 citizens, approximately a third of the total State population. The majority of these grants, in terms of both numbers and dollar amounts, were awarded to public and school libraries. A small number of academic, special, and tribal libraries also received awards (see Tables 11 and 12).

**Table 11: Numbers of Connectivity Grant Awards by Library Type**

	Public	Academic	School	Special & Tribal	Consortium	Total
<b>Off the Shelf 1999</b>	11			1		<b>12</b>
<b>Tech. Enhancement 1999</b>	8		7	1		<b>16</b>
<b>Digital Libraries 1999</b>	12	1	6	1	1	<b>21</b>
<b>Connectivity 2000</b>	8	1	2			<b>11</b>
<b>Connectivity 2000 Plus</b>	4	1	3	1		<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69</b>

**Table 12: Amount of Connectivity Grant Awards by Library Type**

	Public	Academic	School	Special & Tribal	Consortium	Total
<b>Off the Shelf 1999</b>	\$53,200			\$2,800		<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>Tech. Enhancement 1999</b>	\$349,958		\$286,735	\$42,273		<b>\$678,966</b>
<b>Digital Libraries 1999</b>	\$340,889	\$24,620	\$224,145	\$35,250	\$68,696	<b>\$693,600</b>
<b>Connectivity 2000</b>	\$132,151	\$6,000	\$58,223			<b>\$196,374</b>
<b>Connectivity 2000 Plus</b>	\$132,843	\$11,444	\$63,772	\$11,941		<b>\$220,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,009,041</b>	<b>\$42,064</b>	<b>\$632,875</b>	<b>\$92,264</b>	<b>\$68,696</b>	<b>\$1,844,940</b>

On average, libraries that received LSTA funding were able to provide a substantially greater number of Internet terminals to the public (see Table 13). In addition, these libraries were able to increase their total number of Internet terminals by a larger average percentage. Even in cases where LSTA funds were not used specifically for purchasing terminals, the funds were used to build infrastructure that then made it easier for libraries to add terminals.

Library budget might also be a factor that contributes to the growth in the number of Internet terminals. To account for this factor, both libraries that received LSTA grants and those that did not were separated into two groups of “Large budget” and “Small budget” libraries. Large budgets libraries were defined as those institutions whose annual operating expenses exceed \$3,000,000. All but two of the libraries in this group serve populations of over 100,000 people. All the libraries in the small budget group have annual operating expenses of less than \$3,000,000 and serve populations of less than 100,000 people. When disaggregating institutions by budget in this manner, the same trend is exhibited where those libraries receiving LSTA

grants added more public access Internet terminals, regardless of whether the figure is expressed as either an actual number of terminals or as a percentage increase of the total number of terminals offered by the institution.

**Table 13: Increase in Public Access Internet Terminals in Public Libraries, 1999-2000**

	<b>Number of Libraries</b>	<b>Average Budget</b>	<b>Avg. increase in # of terminals</b>	<b>Avg. increase in % of terminals</b>
<b>Libraries receiving LSTA Funding</b>				
Total	26	\$2,770,448	10.19	40%
Large Budget	7	\$8,608,768	33.29	50%
Small Budget	19	\$619,488	1.68	36%
<b>Libraries not receiving LSTA Funding</b>				
Total	36	\$3,066,919	1.83	27%
Large Budget	5	\$20,017,515	9.60	42%
Small Budget	31	\$332,952	0.58	28%

Source: *Washington Public Library Statistics 2000* (preliminary data)

Note: The analysis is based on 62 out of 67 public library systems. Due to reporting errors, 5 library systems were dropped from the sample.

In 1998, providing at least one public access Internet terminal for every 15,000 persons in the state was established as an objective of the Connectivity Project. In the year 2000, this target has been far exceeded based on the number of access terminals in the public libraries alone. Currently, public libraries in Washington provide, on average, one public access Internet terminal for every 2,600 persons.

**Table 14: Statewide Ratio of Persons per Public Access Internet Terminal**

<b>Washington population<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Internet terminals in 67 public libraries<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Number of persons per Internet terminal</b>
5,894,121	2236	2,636

Sources: <sup>a</sup>*U.S Census*, <sup>b</sup>*Washington Public Library Statistics 2000* (preliminary data)

However, since Internet terminals are not evenly distributed throughout the state, examining the number of terminals available within each library system and comparing that to the respective service population for each institution achieves a more accurate estimate of service ratios.

On average, libraries that received LSTA funding for connectivity exhibited a greater need to reduce their service ratio than those libraries that did not receive funding. Even after receiving

grant support, these libraries were only able to improve the ratio an average of 21%, compared to 26% in libraries that did not receive funding.

**Table 15: Ratio of Persons per Public Access Internet Terminals by Institution**

	<b>Number of Library Systems</b>	<b>Persons/ Terminal 1999</b>	<b>Persons/ Terminal 2000</b>	<b>Average Improvement</b>
<b>Libraries receiving LSTA Funding</b>	26	4271	3368	21%
<b>Libraries not receiving LSTA Funding</b>	36	4051	2999	26%

The Internet service ratio was worse than the statewide ratio in 42% of libraries that received LSTA funding for connectivity. In comparison, the Internet service ratio was worse than the statewide ratio in only 36% of libraries that did not receive LSTA funding for connectivity. This evidence suggests the LSTA funds were awarded to libraries demonstrating the greatest need to improve their Internet service ratios.

**Table 16: Percent of Public Libraries Surpassing the Statewide Ratio**

	<b>Number of Library Systems</b>	<b>Worse than statewide ratio</b>	<b>Better than statewide ratio</b>
<b>Libraries receiving LSTA Funding</b>	26	11 (42%)	15 (58%)
<b>Libraries not receiving LSTA Funding</b>	36	13 (36%)	23 (64%)

While the majority of Connectivity grants were awarded to public libraries, school libraries also received awards to improve service and access for their students and staff.

- Five school districts (Chehalis, Morton, Mount Vernon, Naselle, and Newport) used grant funds to acquire and implement new library automation software that enabled Internet access to the catalog and other library resources so that both students and staff may search from school or home through an integrated information gateway.
- Four school districts (Central Kitsap, Liberty, South Kitsap, and White Pass) used grant funds to add workstations on campus to increase Internet access for students and staff.
- Four school districts (Columbia, Colville, La Center, and Wishkah Valley) used grant funds to establish high-speed Internet connections and purchase the necessary hardware and software to upgrade their existing networks.

### **Find It! Consumer**

This highly publicized and lauded project provides access to consumer protection, safety, and health information to all Washington citizens. The project has resulted in the creation of a website and search engine (<http://finditconsumer.wa.gov>) which provides a portal to consumer protection and safety information. This portal provides a common search interface for over 100 consumer protection websites. The primary goals of the Find-It! Consumer project are stated as:

- To create a usable sustainable structure for sharing consumer information,
- To identify and coordinate access to a broad spectrum of consumer information,
- To reach people who might not have access to current information, and
- To increase the visibility and use of each partner agency's consumer information.

The site has been sponsored by six Washington state agencies and one non-profit association.

- Office of the Governor
- Attorney General
- Utilities and Transportation Commission
- Department of Social and Health Services
- Department of Ecology
- Liquor Control Board
- Young Adult Consumer Education Trust (YACET)

The website was favorably reviewed as a recommended site in *Internet Scout*, published by the Department of Computer Science at the University of Wisconsin. The review praised the website for its breadth of coverage, variety of search features, and currency of information.<sup>1</sup>

Usage of the website, expressed as the number of visits received, has grown steadily each month since its inception. Table 17 presents cumulative counts of the number of visits reported at approximate two-month intervals. Figure 8 graphically portrays the data in Table 17 to demonstrate a nearly constant rate of site usage of just over 12,000 visits per month. Given this steady rate of use, one can anticipate that the site will have received nearly 300,000 visits by the end of fiscal year 2002.

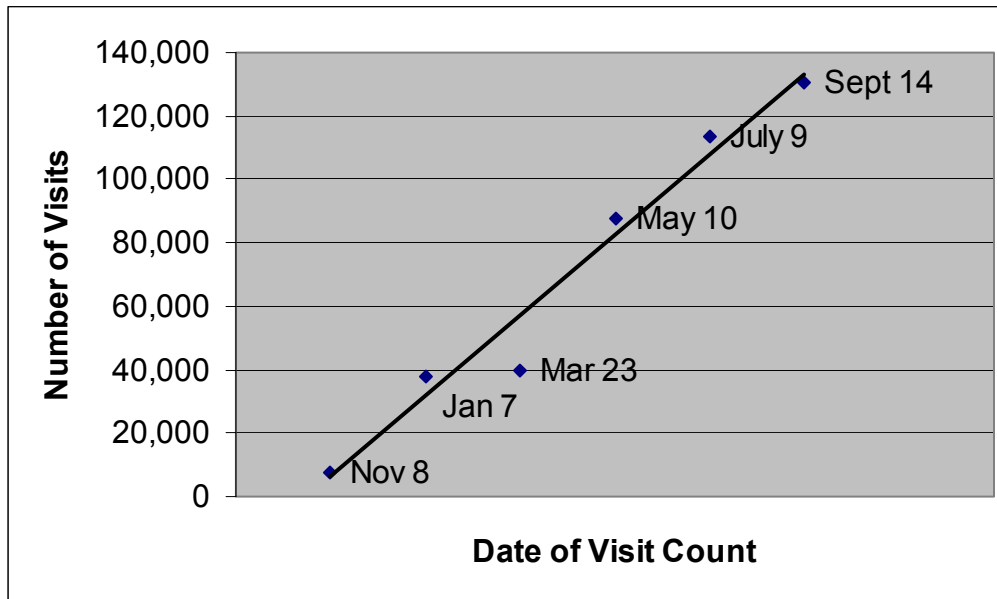
**Table 17: Usage Statistics for the Find-It! Consumer Website, 2000-2001**

<b>Visit count reported on:</b>	<b>Cumulative Number of Visits</b>
<b>November 8, 2000</b>	7,671
<b>January 7, 2001</b>	38,032
<b>March 23, 2001</b>	39,912
<b>May 10, 2001</b>	87,429
<b>July 9, 2001</b>	113,250
<b>September 14, 2001</b>	130,345

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<sup>1</sup> Emily Missner, "Find-It! Consumer," *Internet Scout* 4 (25 January 2001), available online <http://scout.cs.wisc.edu/report/bus-econ/2001/be-010125.html#15>.

**Figure 8: Usage Statistics for the Find-It! Consumer Website, 2000-2001**



During the course of its first year, the website received an average of over 500 visits per day. However, although the overall monthly trend was near constant for the year, usage varied greatly from week to week (see Table 18). January and April witnessed brief, intensive periods of use. February, March, and September were extremely slow. Historical events such as the Nisqually/Tacoma earthquake or federal income tax deadlines may help explain such uneven use patterns, but further research is needed to determine actual causes.

**Table 18: Average Daily Visits for the Find-It! Consumer Website, 2000-2001**

Visit count reported on:	Cumulative Number of Visits	Number of Days between Counts	Average Number of Daily Visits
<b>January 3</b>	28,060		
<b>January 7</b>	38,032	4	2493
<b>March 23</b>	39,912	75	25
<b>April 26</b>	48,702	34	259
<b>April 29</b>	78,773	3	10024
<b>May 10</b>	87,429	11	787
<b>May 18</b>	90,953	8	441
<b>May 25</b>	94,057	7	443
<b>June 13</b>	104,826	19	567
<b>July 9</b>	113,250	26	324
<b>August 14</b>	126,318	36	363
<b>August 24</b>	129,291	10	297
<b>September 14</b>	130,345	21	50
	<b>Number of Visits 1/3/01 to 9/14/01</b>	<b>Total Number of Days</b>	<b>Average Daily Visits</b>
	130,345	254	513

### **Information Technology Consulting**

As an example of the consulting services provided to libraries, a portion of the LSTA funds used to increase Internet access was used to provide general information technology consulting services for institutions that required additional expertise in technology planning or technical skills. Connectivity Project grants to individual library institutions have been supported by consulting through the Washington State Library in the areas of workstation support, network design, and technology plan development. Consulting services varied between providing technical assistance in network administration and troubleshooting, training local staff, guiding staff through the E-Rate application process, and a number of other topics pertaining to information technology.

This project specifically attempts to reduce the “digital divide” between the “information haves and have-nots” by providing technical assistance to small and medium sized community and rural libraries with staffs that lack a high degree of technical expertise. WSL information technology support enables such libraries to participate in the connectivity program and supply Internet access to their services populations despite lack of expertise or previous experience. When paired with opportunities for training in information technology, this results in increased benefits for their customers.

Over the course of a year, one consultant (Tamara Georgick) made 47 trips around the State to provide individualized assistance (see Table 19). On average, the consultant was in the field almost every week during that year. The majority of these trips were library site visits to single institutions. The consultant also attended several conferences and planning meetings where she delivered presentations and met with staff from numerous institutions. In the Spring of the same year, the consultant’s assistant (Evelyn Lindberg) made 8 eight site visits to libraries to provide direct technical assistance. This record of activity does not include the amount of effort spent responding to the needs of libraries via telephone or e-mail.

**Table 19: Information Technology Consulting Activities, 2000-2001 (47 Events)**

	<b>Site Visit</b>	<b>Conference</b>	<b>Meeting</b>
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	10		
<b>Training</b>	3		4
<b>E-Rate</b>	10	1	3
<b>E-Books</b>	2	2	1
<b>Outreach</b>		5	2
<b>K - 20</b>	11		1
<b>Planning</b>			2

Note: On many occasions, consulting on multiple issues was provided for each event. Thus, the number of topics indicated in the table exceeds the number of total events.

### **Digital Images**

The Digital Images project has provided education and training of library staff in best practices for creating and sharing digital collections of locally held analog materials. In 2001, two 3-day workshops were held and a best practices website was created. In an early phase, the project supported a small number of pilot projects to experiment with particular methodologies and problems in digitization. Two subsequent rounds for competitive grants supported a larger number of projects in 2000 and 2001. These grants were awards to specific institutions to transfer image and document collections into digital format and make them available to all institutions and citizens online.

### **Virtual Library**

This project aims to create a Virtual Library Service Center to provide the following services to LSTA eligible libraries, especially those with limited access, resources, or staff expertise. Services and resources that are provided included:

- Website hosting
- Website development tool kit
- Web accessible database development hosting and tool set
- Mailing list services
- Hosting of web accessible customer service applications
- Access to the Libraries of Washington State Information System
- Hosting of Washington Libraries On-Line

## Training and Continuing Education

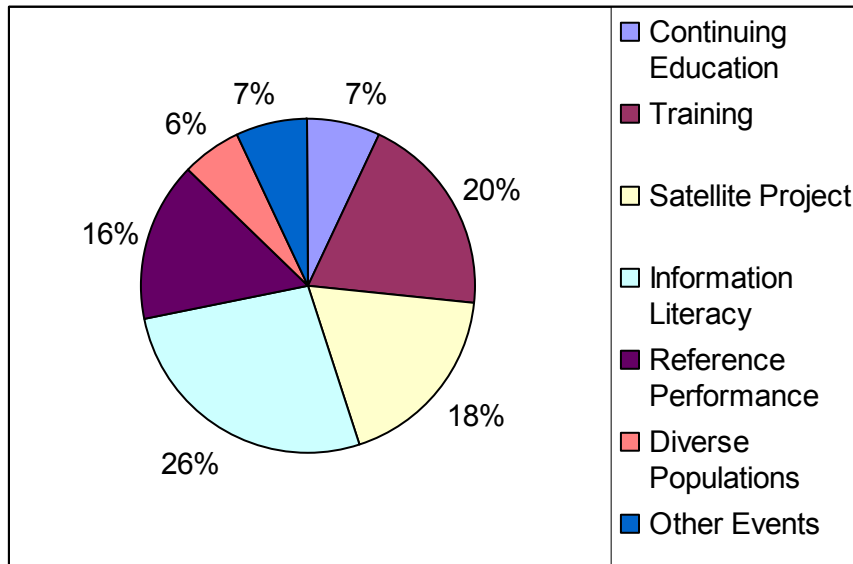
Projects supporting training and continuing education have provided opportunities for persons to increase the skills and knowledge in the areas of information technology, leadership and management, and providing information services (see Table 20 and Figure 9). A small portion of funds (7%) have been used to provide over 150 continuing education grants to individuals. A fifth of the funds (20%) have been used to support consultants leading a wide variety of training events. Another fifth (18%) have been used to support the Satellite project that enabled training via distance education to be delivered throughout the state, including many remote areas. A fourth of the funds (26%) have been used to support the Information Literacy project, a statewide effort involving public and school libraries. The remaining funds (29%) have been used to support a number of specific training programs such as Reference Performance or Serving Culturally Diverse Populations.

**Table 20: LSTA Funds Allocation for Training and Continuing Education, 1998-2001**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
<b>Continuing Education Grants</b>	\$2,026	\$27,024	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$99,050
<b>Training</b>	\$38,068	\$76,525	\$70,075	\$81,855	\$266,523
<b>Satellite Project</b>		\$250,000			\$250,000
<b>Electronic Reference Workshops</b>			\$16,390		\$16,390
<b>K-12 Summit</b>			\$11,050		\$11,050
<b>Information Literacy</b>			\$56,000	\$306,000	\$362,000
<b>Reference Performance Training</b>			\$150,000	\$63,400	\$213,400
<b>Serving Culturally Diverse Populations</b>			\$10,000	\$70,000	\$80,000
<b>Small or Rural Summer Technology Institute</b>				\$20,000	\$20,000
<b>K-20 Project</b>				\$45,425	\$45,425
<b>Total</b>	\$40,094	\$353,549	\$343,515	\$626,680	\$1,363,838



**Figure 9: Training and Continuing Education, 1998-2001 - \$1,363,838**



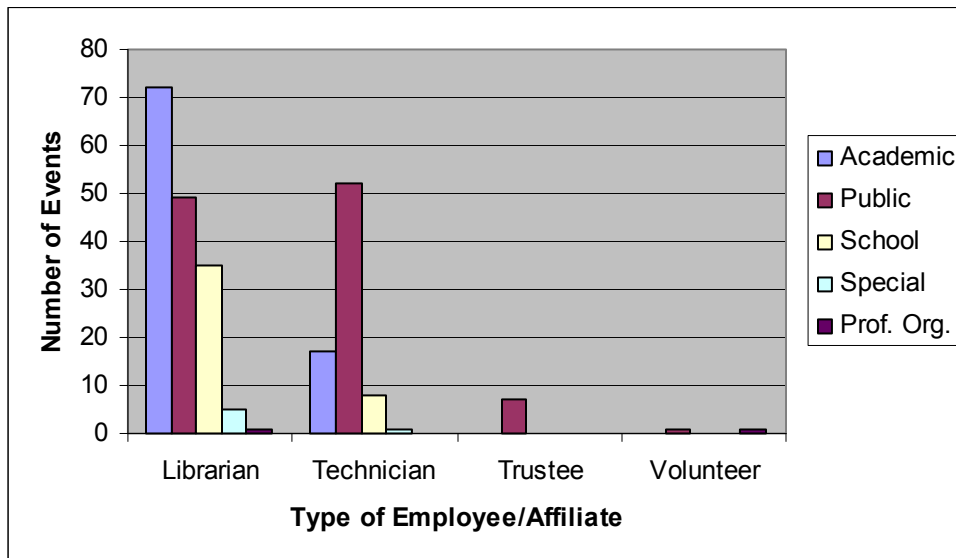
### Continuing Education Grants

From 1998 to 2001, LSTA funds were used to support 249 small grants (usually between \$200 and \$500) that enabled individuals to take advantage of an educational opportunity. Individuals could enroll in a class offered by an educational agency, attend a workshop, or participate in a conference. This grant program attracted applications from both professionals and technicians working in academic, public, and school libraries (see Table 21 and Figure 10). Seven library trustee and two library volunteers were also recipients of a continuing education grant.

**Table 21: Continuing Education Grants by Staff and Library Type, 1998-2001**

	Academic	Public	School	Special	Prof. Org.	Total
<b>Librarian</b>	72	49	35	5	1	<b>162</b>
<b>Technician</b>	17	52	8	1		<b>78</b>
<b>Trustee</b>		7				<b>7</b>
<b>Volunteer</b>		1			1	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>249</b>

**Figure 10: Number of Continuing Education Grants by Staff, 1998-2001**

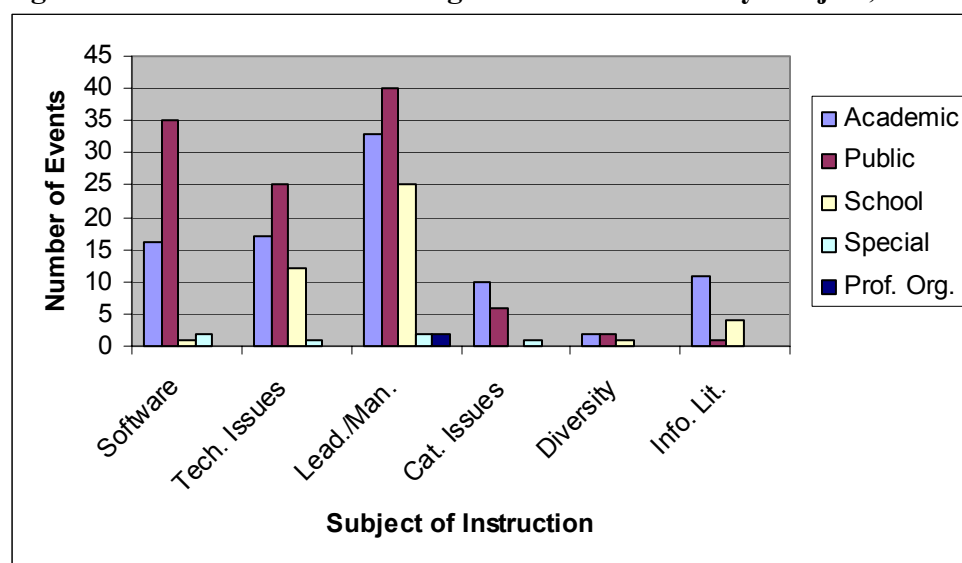


The content of instruction varied across six categories (see Table 22 and Figure 11). More than a third of the grantees (41%) attended events to discuss and learn about leadership or management issues or improve their leadership skills. Just over a fifth (22%) attended training events to learn about specific software packages, and another fifth (22%) attended events to learn about issues pertaining to technology planning and implementation. The remaining grantees attended events to learn about cataloging issues, diversity issues, or information literacy.

**Table 22: Continuing Education Grants by Subject and Library Type, 1998-2001**

	Academic	Public	School	Special	Prof. Org.	Total
<b>Software</b>	16	35	1	2		<b>54</b>
<b>Technology Issues</b>	17	25	12	1		<b>55</b>
<b>Leadership/ Management</b>	33	40	25	2	2	<b>102</b>
<b>Cataloging Issues</b>	10	6		1		<b>17</b>
<b>Diversity</b>	2	2	1			<b>5</b>
<b>Information Literacy</b>	11	1	4			<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>249</b>

**Figure 11: Number of Continuing Education Grants by Subject, 1998-2001**



## **Information Technology Literacy**

This project provides resources for meeting the demand for training and staff development in the area of technology, especially networking and client-server support, at the state and local level. Over the past two years, training was offered across introductory, intermediate, and advanced levels. Participants took part in training events organized and sponsored by the Washington State Library or took classes leading to skill certification.

### **Information Technology Workshops**

This project funds facilities rental and instructional expenses for a variety of workshops on such topics as Connectivity, Network Security, Web Technologies, and Intranet Technology, and Information Technology Infrastructure Management. Workshops were held throughout the state in Tacoma, Vancouver, Tri-Cities, Yakima, and Spokane. In 1999, over 325 professionals and technical staff attended these workshops.

### **MSCE certification**

In 1999, 63 library staff members from across the state participated in courses contributing to the Microsoft Systems Certified Engineer certificate such as:

- Administering NT
- Managing IIS
- Networking Essentials
- Administering SQL
- Programming Web Pages with Microsoft Visual InterDev

This project also funds expenses for the Library Information Technology Working Group. This group assists Washington State Library staff in identifying information technology issues, development of possible solutions, and areas of need for professional development and training in technology. Representatives are drawn from public, academic, and special libraries of all sizes.

In 2001, 173 people participated in workshops on learning how to use specific software packages (Crystal Reports, Dreamweaver, Flash 5, Macromedia UltraDev, Microsoft Access) or to learn more about principles of web design and digital imaging (see Table 23).

**Table 23: Software/Technology Workshop Participants by Library Type, 2001**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
Academic	62
Public	94
School	1
Special	11
Other	5
Total	173

### **Electronic Reference Workshops**

This project provided specific training for librarians on utilizing web resources or other digital tools in performing general reference work. Eight workshops were offered in 1999, and due to demand another six workshops were offered in 2000. All workshops were filled to capacity; 158 people participated (see Table 24).

**Table 24: Electronic Reference Workshop Participants by Library Type, 2000**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
Academic	28
Public	103
School	22
Special	5
Total	158

### **Reference Performance Training**

This project provides training opportunities in general reference work and management of reference services. A series of two-day seminars was conducted at various locations throughout the state. Statewide pre-assessment of reference performance was conducted to establish baseline data on the quality of reference services in the state, including the application of negotiation skills used by staff in conducting reference transactions. Statewide post-assessment will be utilized to examine the effects of training. The workshop series is being continued into fiscal year 2002. In 2001, 397 people participated in this training (see Table 25).

**Table 25: Reference Performance Training Participants by Library Type, 2001**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
Academic	10
Public	369
School	1
Special	16
Other	1
Total	397

### **Information Literacy**

This collaborative project between the Washington State Library, the Information School of the University of Washington, and other libraries centers on the launch a statewide campaign to educate library staff and the public about the importance of information literacy skills for youth and adults, and of the role libraries play in assisting their patrons to gain these necessary skills. In 2001, 434 people participated in this training (see Table 26).

**Table 26: Information Literacy Workshop Participants by Library Type, 2001**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
Academic	56
Public	151
School	217
Special	10
Other	0
Total	434

### **Serving Culturally Diverse Populations**

The project provides for a comprehensive training program aimed at educating library staff and trustees about serving culturally and ethnically diverse populations. The focus is on assessing community needs and developing outreach programs to cultural and ethnic populations. In 2001, 102 people participated in this training program.

### **Satellite Project**

The project enables the delivery of distance learning and training opportunities by providing satellite access in public libraries throughout the state. Installation of satellite dishes was made at 10 sites throughout the state, including remote locations on an island and an isolated small rural library. The island site supplies the only public source of distance education for the entire community. In 2001 alone, 429 people participated in educational events via satellite.

### Goal 3: Transparent Access through Interagency Cooperation

Rather than being an end in itself, interagency cooperation has been identified as a critical strategy to increasing the quality and availability of library services to all Washington citizens. Interagency cooperation can exist between two or more library institutions, or between a library institution and another information service, educational institution, or community service agency. The goal of all interagency cooperation is to either increase or improve the level of information provision to the service populations of each partner institution.

Each year, the proportion of funds expended on projects that required interagency cooperation to successfully achieve the stated project objectives increased steadily at an average annual rate of 11.6% (see Table 27).

**Table 27: Proportion of LSTA Funds Supporting Cooperative Projects**

	<b>Total LSTA Expenditures</b>	<b>Expenditures for Cooperative Projects</b>	<b>% of Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Annual Increase in % of Total Expenditures</b>
<b>1998</b>	\$1,087,370	\$35,735	3.3%	(not applicable)
<b>1999</b>	\$3,564,358	\$627,000	17.5%	14.2%
<b>2000</b>	\$2,860,222	\$678,279	23.7%	6.2%
<b>2001</b>	\$3,026,422	\$1,149,425	38.0%	14.3%
<b>Total</b>	\$10,538,372	\$2,390,439	22.7%	Avg. Annual Increase: 11.6%

Many cooperative programs have been statewide projects such as Statewide Database Licensing, Find-It! Consumer, and Virtual Reference Service, and the K-20 Project. However, interagency cooperation has also occurred in projects administered at the local level. Out of 120 competitive grants awarded from 1999 to 2001, 60 have involved the participation of two or more agencies (see Table 28).

**Table 28: Proportion of Competitive Grants Involving Interagency Cooperation**

	<b>Total Competitive Grant Awards</b>	<b>Grants Requiring Interagency Cooperation</b>	<b>Percent of Total Grants</b>
<b>Connectivity</b>	69	9	13%
<b>Digital Images</b>	15	15	100%
<b>Early Learning</b>	36	36	100%
<b>Total</b>	120	60	50%

<sup>a</sup> Although the majority of the work involved in digitization projects might be undertaken by one institution, such projects have been defined here as cooperative since many of the projects involved the digitization of collections at multiple institutions and the whole purpose of these projects is to share resources between institutions. Furthermore, the training for these projects has also been organized and supported at the statewide level.

## Policy Review

### Planning Process

The Washington State Library has a long history of conducting information needs assessment of the citizens of the state. Inclusive statewide planning began in 1991 when over 100 delegates from around the state participated in the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services. The initiatives and recommendations from that conference ultimately resulted in the *Statewide Plan for Washington Libraries*, a joint project of the Washington State Library (WSL), the Washington State Advisory Council on Libraries (WSACL), and the Washington State Library Commission.

In 1997, the planning process was expanded to include a series a regional forums, enabling greater participation from all regions of the state in providing input to the issues surrounding the provision of library services. Library staff, community leaders, government officials, and other key stakeholders in the library community attended events in seven Washington cities: Bellingham, Seattle, Olympia, Vancouver, Spokane, Yakima, and Walla Walla. Input from these forums was used to develop a statewide plan for the continuing development and improvement of library services. This work formed the basis for the LSTA five year plan. The three goals of the LSTA program in Washington are based on the statewide plan. In this manner, inclusive participation and citizen oversight has informed every stage of the planning process.

In 2000, another series of statewide forums was held in preparation for developing a new five year plan for Washington, 2002-2007, that will direct LSTA funding priorities for the near future and be reflected in the LSTA five-year plan. Six forums were held to give community members and library representatives an opportunity to provide input. Two of these forums were videoconferences, enabling representatives from small and rural communities to participate in the process. The other four were held in both western and eastern regions of the state: Seattle, Olympia, Yakima, and Spokane. In addition to the forum, an online survey of library staff and trustees was also used to solicit additional feedback. Over 150 people participated in the planning process.

Representatives of the library community oversee the implementation of LSTA funded programs. In total, 131 individuals serve on 12 advisory committees. In addition to Washington State Library staff and Library Council members, these committees include representatives from all types of libraries (see Table 29 for a sample of library representation on four committees).

**Table 29: Number of Representatives on Steering Committees by Library Type**

	Academic	Public	School	Special	Information School	State Library	Library Council
<b>Library Information Technology Work Group</b>	1	6	2	2	1	3	2
<b>Digital Images Initiative Steering Committee</b>	1	2		2		4	
<b>Cooperative Database Licensing Steering Committee</b>	11	6	4	2		2	
<b>Virtual Reference Service Steering Committee</b>	3	3	1	1	2	2	1



### **Awarding of Competitive Grants by Library Type**

Competitive grant awards for locally administered projects were awarded through a series of grant “cycles.” Each cycle refers to the announcement of the grant and a call for applications, the application review period, award announcement, and the implementation period. 120 competitive grants were awarded from 1999-2001 through 9 grant cycles: 5 cycles for Connectivity projects, 2 for Digital Imaging projects, and 2 for Early Learning projects (see Appendix G to see the number of applications and awards by library type for each grant cycle).

Seven of these cycles were open to all types of libraries, while two cycles were only open to public and tribal libraries. The award amounts in these two cycles were rather small, enabling a larger number of grants to be awarded. Consequently, approximately a third of all competitive grants awarded (43 out of 120) were part of cycles that were only open to public and tribal libraries, and this accounts in part for the large proportion of competitive grants received by public libraries.

**Table 30: Competitive Grants Open to Public and Tribal Libraries Only, 1999-2001**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	0	0	0%	0%
Consortia	0	0	0%	0%
Public	44	41	93%	95%
School	2	0	0%	0%
Special/Tribal	2	2	100%	5%
Total	48	43	90%	100%

**Table 31: Competitive Grants Open to All Libraries, 1999-2001**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	20	7	35%	9%
Consortia	3	1	33%	1%
Public	78	48	62%	62%
School	77	18	23%	23%
Special/Tribal	12	3	25%	4%
Total	190	77	41%	100%

**Table 32: Grant Applications and Awards for all Competitive Grants, 1999-2001**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	20	7	35%	6%
Consortia	3	1	33%	1%
Public	122	89	73%	74%
School	79	18	23%	15%
Special/Tribal	14	5	36%	4%
Total	238	120	50%	100%

## **Geographic Distribution of LSTA Funds to Local Libraries**

Apart from statewide projects, LSTA funds have been awarded to local libraries to support projects throughout all regions of the state. While a larger amount of funds has been expended in the western part of the state, this is also where the highest population concentration is located. Higher per capita awards were made in the eastern part of the state. Maps 1 and 2 indicate the geographic differences in distribution when shown as actual dollars versus dollars per capita.

### **Map 1: Total LSTA Awards to Local Libraries by County, 1998-2001**

The award amounts reflected in the map are the sum total of competitive grants, continuing education grants, and SDL subsidies awarded to local institutions of all types in each county.<sup>2</sup> Darker colors indicate a larger award. More funds were awarded in counties with larger population centers. The data used to prepare the map can be found in Appendix C.

### **Map 2: Total LSTA Awards Per Capita Service Population by County, 1998-2001**

The award amounts reflected in this map are the total awards by county from Map 1 divided by the county population figures reported in the *2000 U.S. Census*. When examined in terms of awards per capita, the geographic distribution of funds appears more uniform with higher concentrations in some eastern counties.

Maps 3, 4, and 5 indicate how the different types of grants to local libraries have been distributed throughout the state.

### **Map 3: Competitive Grant Awards to Local Libraries by County, 1999-2001**

The amounts indicated in this map reflect the sum total of 120 competitive grants (i.e. Connectivity, Digital Images, and Early Learning grants) awarded over a three year period. The majority of competitive grants were awarded to libraries in western and eastern counties, but few awards were made in the central region of the state. In several of these central counties, no applications for a competitive grant were received.

### **Map 4: Continuing Education Grant Awards to Local Library Staff, 1998-2001**

The amounts indicated in this map reflect the sum total of 126 continuing education grants awarded to individual library staff members over a four year period. The majority of these grants were awarded to counties containing larger population centers, and likewise a larger number of libraries with larger numbers of staff members.

### **Map 5: Statewide Database Licensing Awards to Participating Libraries, 1999-2001**

The map indicates the amount of funds expended on behalf of institutions in each county as part of subsidizing statewide database licensing, not including funds expended on behalf of school libraries through the Educational Service Districts. Since database

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<sup>2</sup> In five cases where a library system encompasses multiple counties (Fort Vancouver Regional Library, Mid-Columbia Library District, North Central Regional Library, Sno-Isle Regional Library, and Timberland Regional Library), funds were listed in the county of the branch library receiving the benefit of the award. If the benefit of the award was felt across all branch libraries, the funds were proportionately calculated based on the service population in each county.

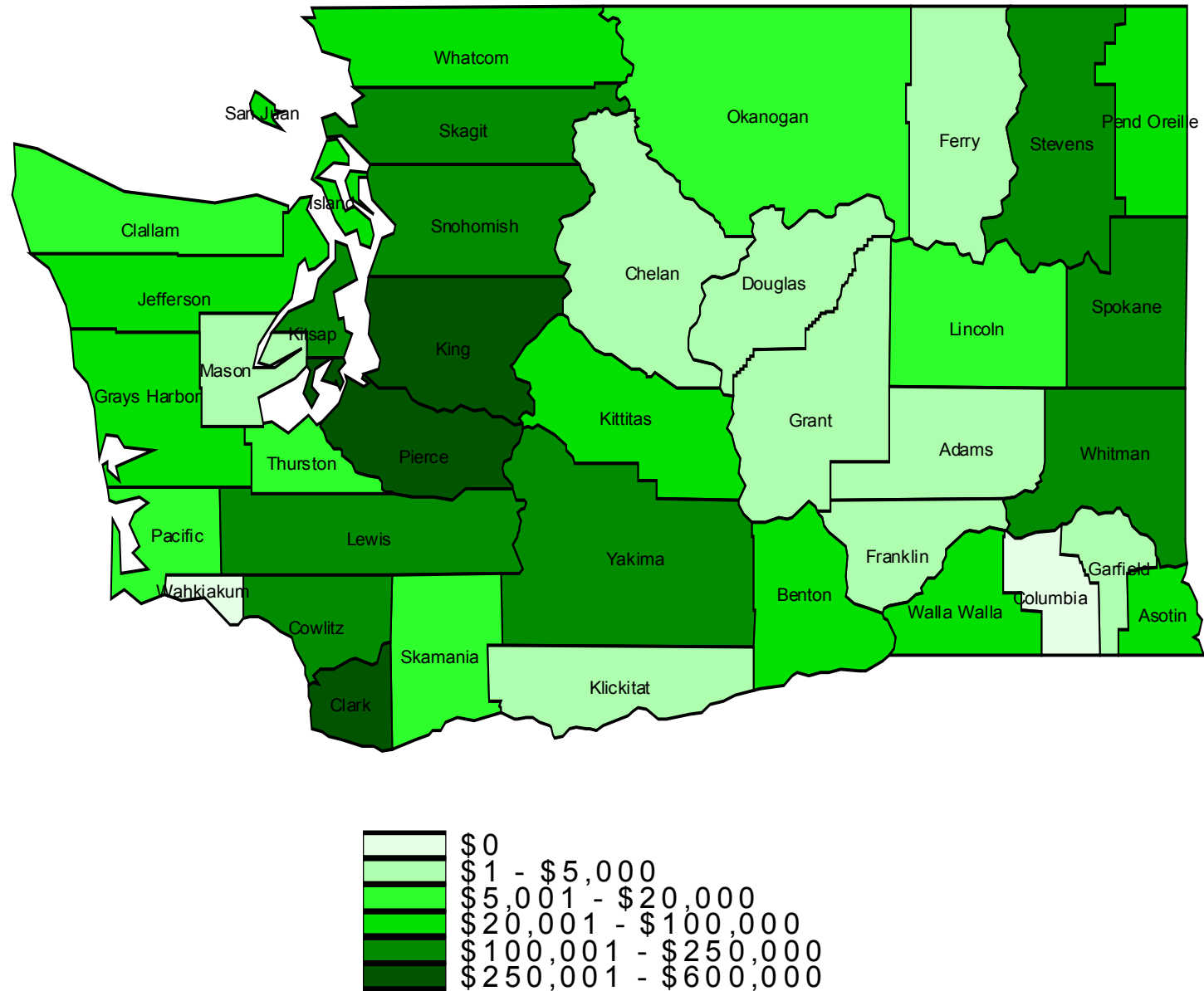
licensing fees are largely based on service population, the distribution of funds imitates the pattern of population distribution in the state.

While the first five maps indicate concentration of expenditures, Map 6 reflects the partial distribution of consulting services throughout the state.

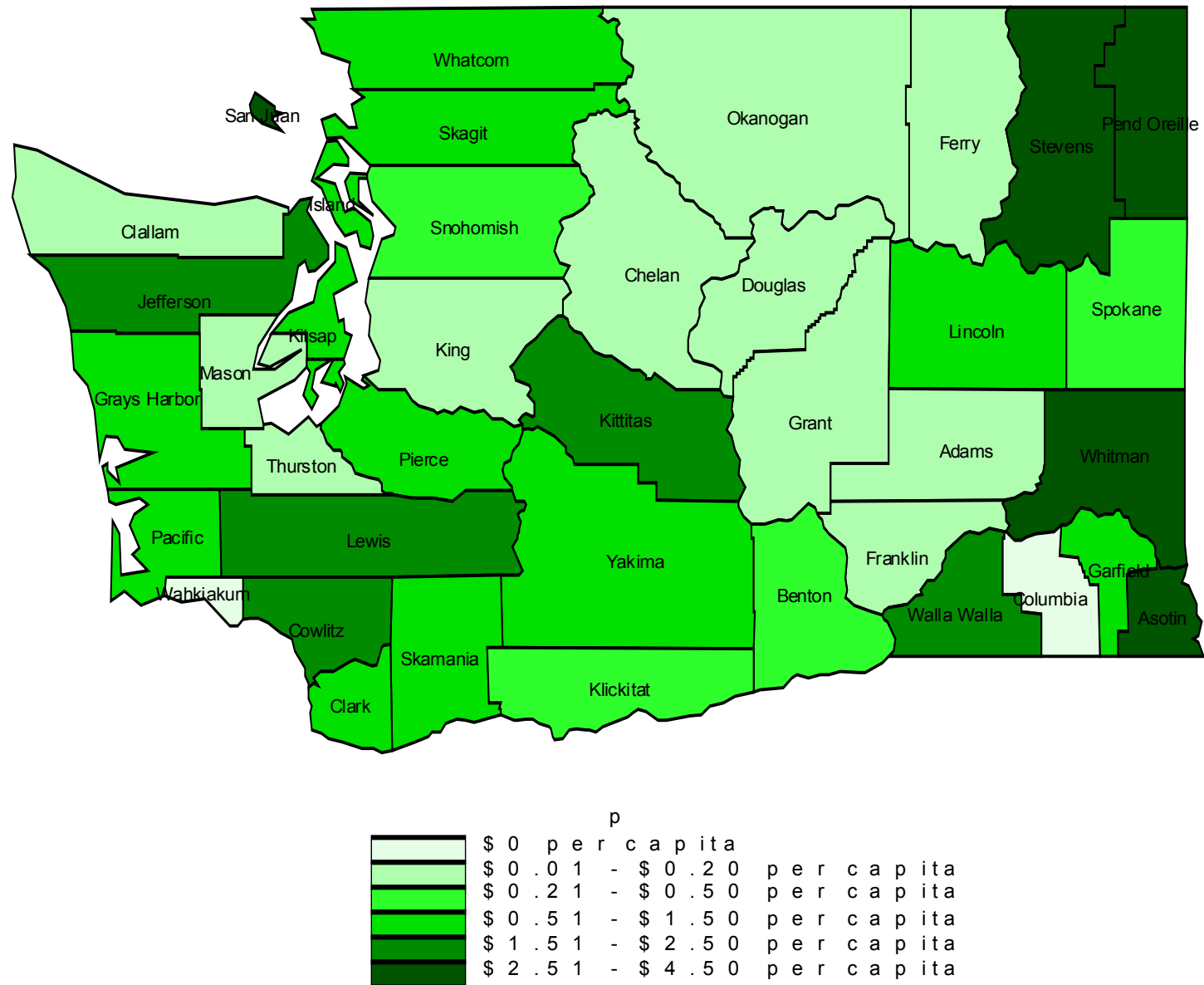
**Map 6: Number of Site Visits by Consultants by County, 2001**

Data regarding the location of site visits were available for two individuals providing technology consulting and one consultant providing management consulting for small and rural libraries. The map only indicates actual visits to a site by a consultant and does not reflect presentations or consulting performed at conferences, nor does it reflect remote consulting performed via telephone or e-mail. Although this is an abbreviated, incomplete representation of consulting activity, the pattern indicated does reveal that some counties where institutions have received smaller monetary awards (i.e. Asotin, Lincoln, Skagit) do receive direct benefits from consulting services provided through the Washington State Library.

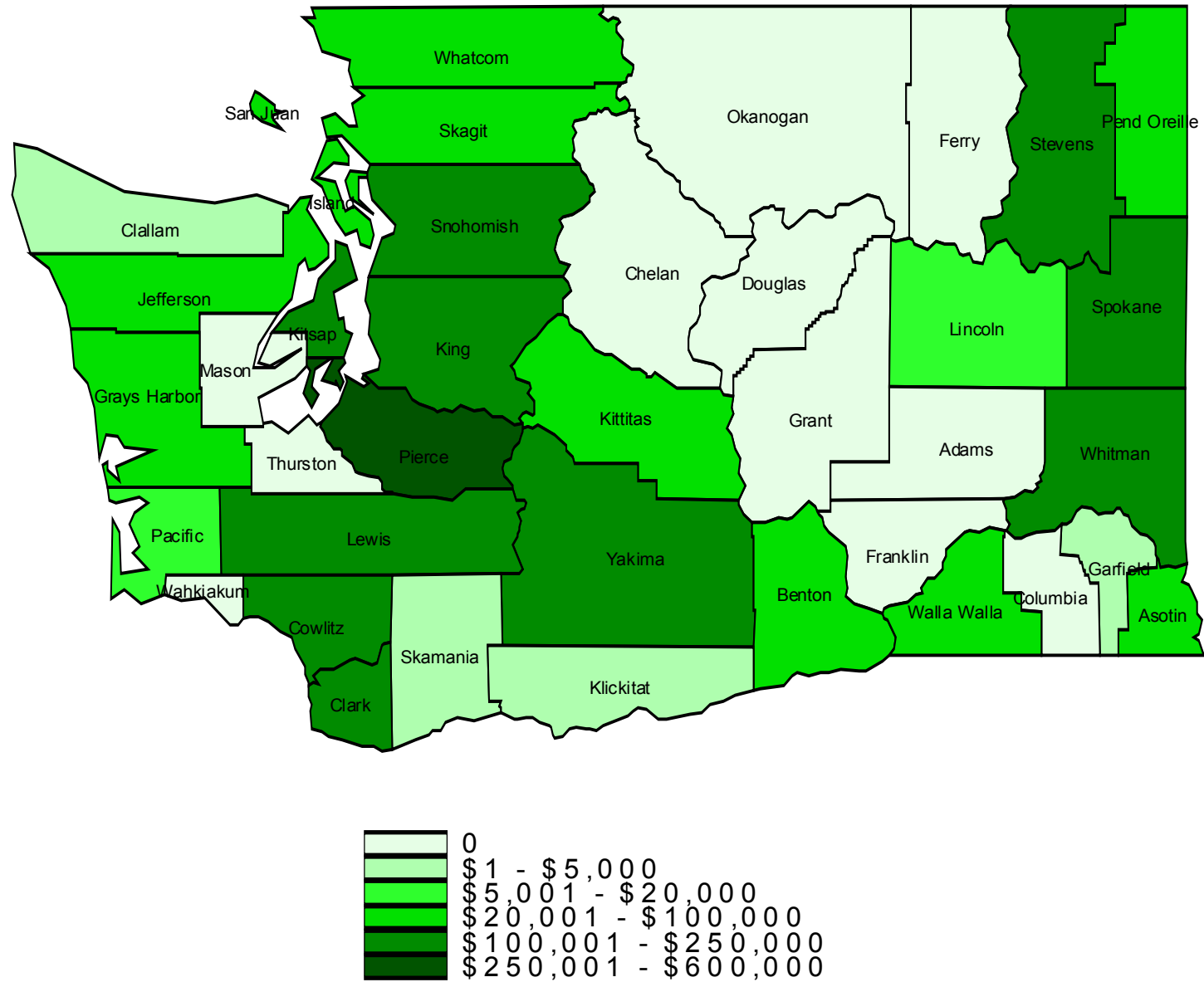
**Map 1: Total LSTA Awards to Local Libraries by County, 1998-2001**



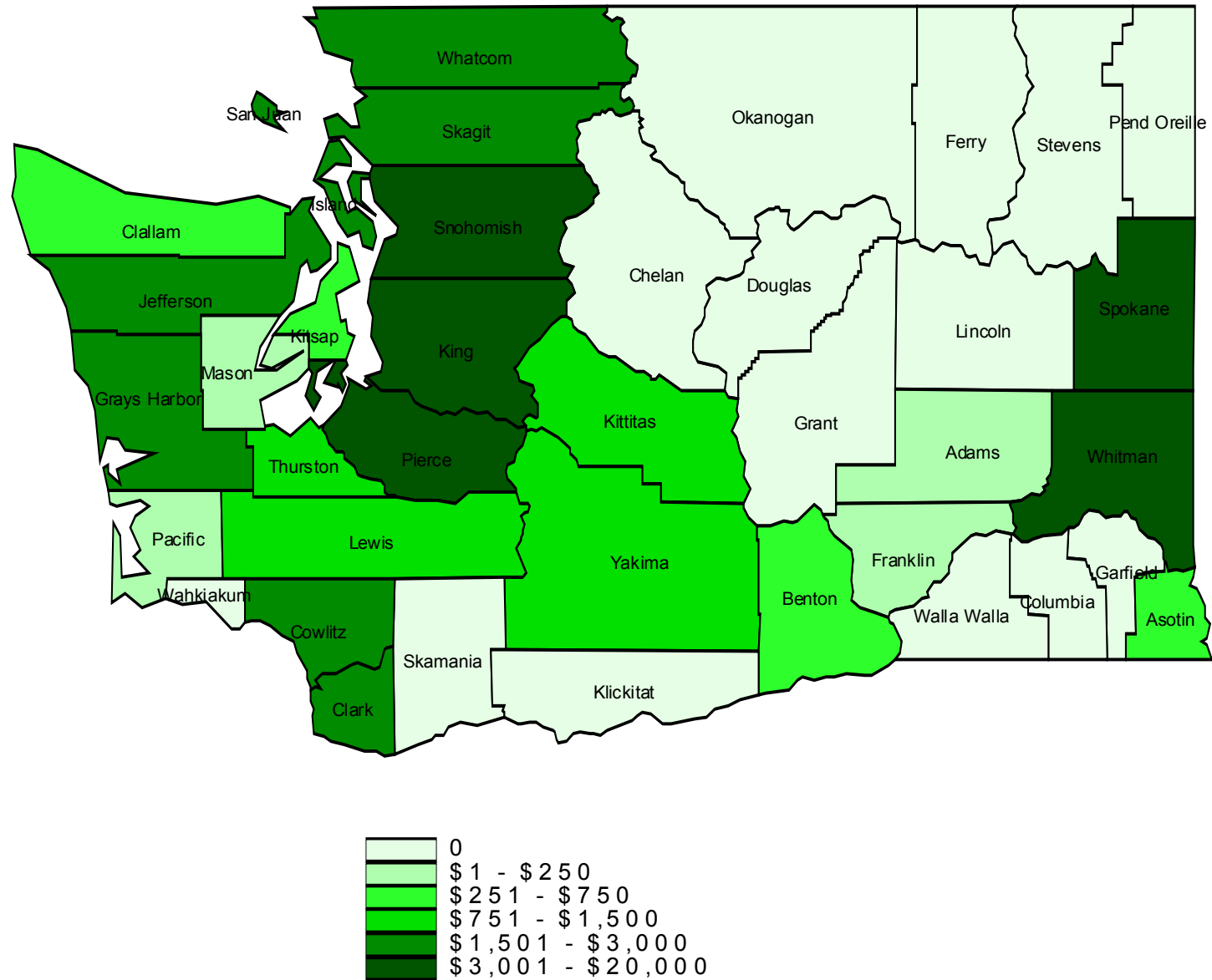
**Map 2: Total LSTA Awards Per Capita Service Population by County, 1998-2001**



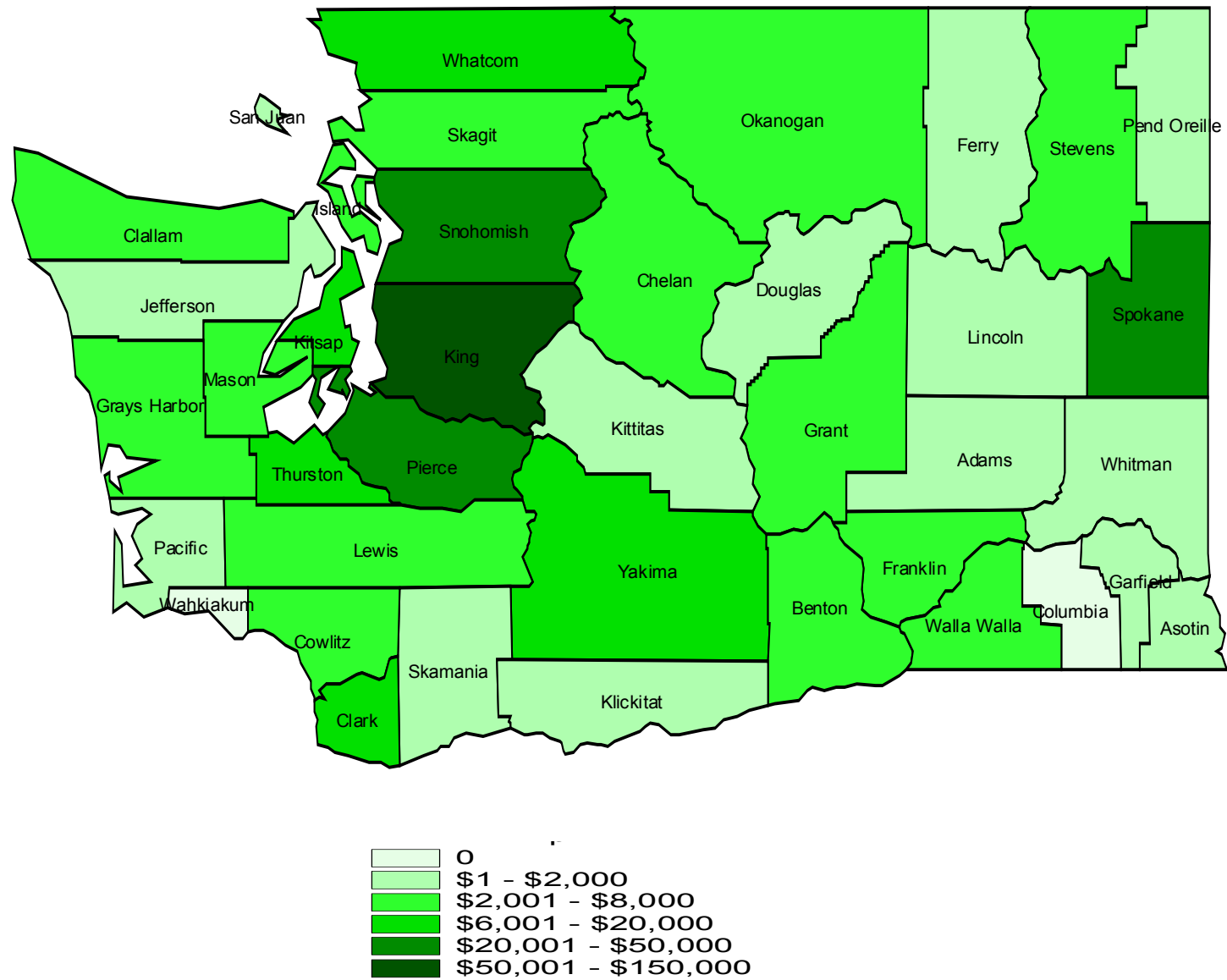
**Map 3: Competitive Grant Awards to Local Libraries by County, 1999-2001**



**Map 4: Continuing Education Grant Awards to Local Library Staff, 1998-2001**

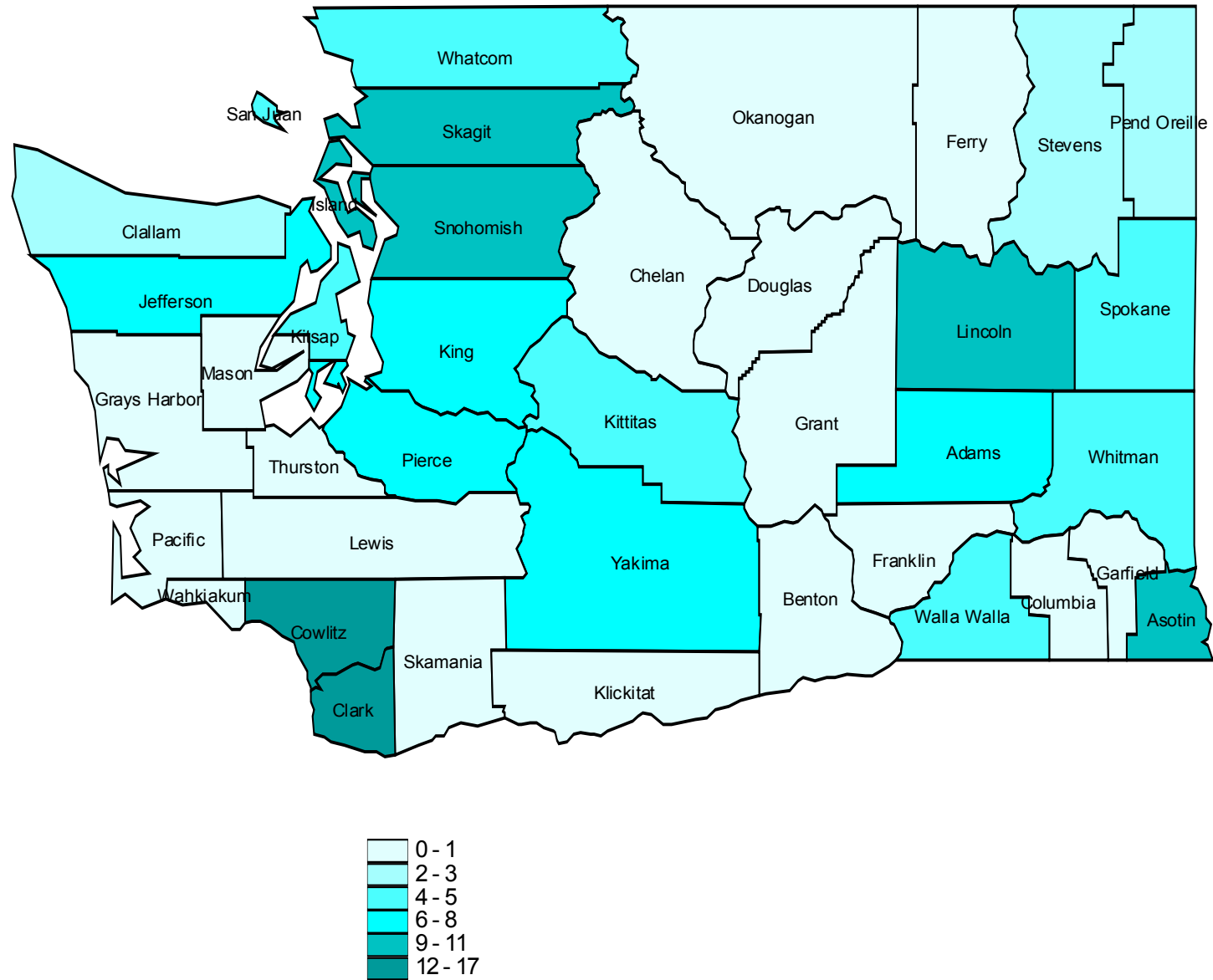


**Map 5: Statewide Database Licensing Awards to Participating Libraries, 1999-2001**





**Map 6: Number of Site Visits by Consultants by County, 2001**



## **Conclusion**

This report presents an analysis of the impact of the LSTA program in Washington from 1998-2001. During that time period, the LSTA program has primarily provided benefits to the citizens of Washington through the provision of negotiating and subsidizing consortial purchasing of online database products and providing funds to libraries for improving Internet access. Indirectly, citizens have also benefited through the training and education programs aimed at increasing the skills and expertise of library personnel. LSTA has also supported consulting projects aimed at improving library services to traditionally underserved populations throughout the State.

The funding priorities for the LSTA program have been established through a participatory, inclusive planning process that encourages involvement from all regions of the State and all segments of the library community. Likewise, the implementation of the LSTA has been overseen by the Library Council of Washington, a group whose membership includes representatives from all types of libraries.

Projects such as Statewide Database Licensing and Find-It! Consumer provide access to a wealth of online resources for all Washington citizens. Other projects, such as those funded through Connectivity and Continuing Education, improved access and services in numerous local libraries throughout the state. Still others, such as Early Learning and consulting for small and rural libraries, specifically target improving services and collections for traditionally underserved populations. In summary, LSTA funds have helped the people of Washington cope more effectively with today's information environment.

## Appendix A: Grant Projects by Program Goal

The following three tables identify the amount of funds expended on each grant project by program goal. Projects that involve interagency cooperation are identified in the first column. The data from these tables was used to compute fund allocations by program goal in Table 1.

**Table A.1: Grant Projects by Program Goal for Fiscal Year 1998**

	Goal 1: Diverse Population	Goal 2: Internet Accessibility	Education & Training	Planning & Admin.
Administration				\$40,939
Bibliostat software				\$18,650
Community College Conspectus (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)	\$30,000			
Connectivity		\$227,280		
Continuing Education Grants			\$2,026	
Institutional Materials & Equipment	\$249,944			
Special Populations: Underserved	\$146,728		\$12,875	
Statewide Database Licensing (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$5,735		
Training			\$25,193	
Washington Talking Book & Braille Library	\$328,000			
<b>Annual Total: \$1,087,370</b>	<b>\$754,672</b>	<b>\$233,015</b>	<b>\$40,094</b>	<b>\$59,589</b>

Source: *LSTA Annual Report FY 1998*

**Table A.2: Grant Projects by Program Goal for Fiscal Year 1999**

	Goal 1: Diverse Population	Goal 2: Internet Accessibility	Education & Training	Planning & Admin.
Administration				\$110,432
Connectivity				
Phase 4 Off the Shelf		\$55,907		
Phase 5 Tech. Enhancement		\$678,966		
Connectivity 1999: Digital Libraries Program		\$335,471		
Connectivity 1999: Technology Enhancement Program		\$358,129		
Tech Support for Connectivity		\$207,391		
Find-It! Consumer (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$100,000		
Continuing Education			\$27,074	
Digital Images (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$176,000		
Institutional Materials & Equipment	\$123,940			
IT Literacy		\$75,000		
IT Operations		\$125,000		
Satellite Project			\$250,000	
Special Populations	\$110,573			
Statewide Database Licensing (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$351,000		
Training			\$76,525	
Virtual Library		\$75,000		
Washington Talking Book & Braille Library	\$328,000			
<b>Annual Total: \$3,564,408</b>	<b>\$562,513</b>	<b>\$2,537,864</b>	<b>\$353,599</b>	<b>\$110,432</b>

Source: *LSTA Annual Report FY 1999*

**Table A.3: Grant Projects by Program Goal for Fiscal Year 2000**

	Goal 1: Diverse Population	Goal 2: Internet Accessibility	Education & Training	Planning & Admin.
Administration				\$113,104
Branch Migration	\$8,000			
Continuing Education Grants			\$30,000	
Connectivity				
Connectivity 2000: Connectivity Enhancement		\$151,737		
Connectivity 2000: R& D		\$79,550		
Connectivity 2000 Plus		\$220,000		
Tech Support for Connectivity		\$191,836		
Digital Images (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$425,839		
Early Learning (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)	\$75,000			
Electronic Reference Workshops (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)			\$16,390	
Information Literacy			\$56,000	
IT Literacy		\$225,000		
IT Support		\$117,000		
Institutional Materials & Equipment	\$180,259			
K-12 Summit (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)			\$11,050	
Reference Performance Training			\$150,000	
Special Populations	\$241,382			
Statewide Database Licensing (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$150,000		
Statewide Plan				\$10,000
Serving Culturally Diverse Populations			\$10,000	
Training			\$70,075	
Washington Talking Book & Braille Library	\$328,000			
<b>Annual Total: \$2,860,222</b>	<b>\$832,641</b>	<b>\$1,560,962</b>	<b>\$343,515</b>	<b>\$123,104</b>

Source: *LSTA Annual Report FY 2000*

**Table A.4: Grant Projects by Program Goal for Fiscal Year 2001**

	Goal 1: Diverse Population	Goal 2: Internet Accessibility	Education & Training	Planning & Admin.
Administration				\$121,573
Bibliographic Center for Research Membership				\$7,500
Continuing Education Grants			\$40,000	
Technology Support		\$242,272		
Digital Images (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$300,000		
Early Learning (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)	\$350,000			
Virtual Reference Service (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$112,000		
Information Literacy			\$306,000	
IT Literacy		\$150,000		
Small or Rural Summer Technology Institute			\$20,000	
Institutional Materials & Equipment	\$180,000			
K-20 Project (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)			\$45,425	
LSTA Five-Year Evaluation				\$25,000
Reference Performance Training			\$63,400	
Special Populations	\$226,397			
Statewide Database Licensing (Goal 3: Interagency Cooperation)		\$342,000		
Statewide Plan				\$15,000
Serving Culturally Diverse Populations			\$70,000	
Training			\$81,855	
Washington Talking Book & Braille Library	\$328,000			
<b>Annual Total: \$3,026,422</b>	<b>\$1,084,397</b>	<b>\$1,146,272</b>	<b>\$626,680</b>	<b>\$169,073</b>

Source: Jeff Martin, *History of LSTA Activity* [Handout]

## Appendix B: LSTA Grants by Institution

Data from this table was used to determine how many different types of institutions received awards were awarded to libraries throughout the state to support local projects and meet individual training needs.

The column labeled Competitive Grants reflects the total amount of all Connectivity, Digital Images, or Early Learning grants awarded to the institution.

The column labeled Continuing Education Grants indicates the total amount of all individual training awards made to all staff members in the institution.

The column labeled SDL Subsidy indicates the funds that were expended on behalf of the institution for participating in statewide database licensing. In almost all cases, the amount of expended LSTA funds is equal to the amount of funds contributed by the institution itself to cover the total cost of the license. The smallest libraries in the state were not asked to make a contribution since the cost of their participation in the plan was negligible.

**Table B.1: Grant Awards by Institution**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Library Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Competitive Grants 1999-2001</b>	<b>Continuing Education Grants 1998-2001</b>	<b>SDL Subsidy 2000-2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
Antioch	Academic	King			\$624	\$624
Arnold Digital Library (Fred Hutchinson)	Special	King	\$11,941		\$441	\$12,382
Art Institute of Seattle	Academic	King			\$1,853	\$1,853
Asotin County Library	Public	Asotin	\$62,282	\$725	\$808	\$63,815
Bastyr University	Academic	King			\$200	\$200
Bates Tech College	Academic	Pierce			\$2,874	\$2,874
Battelle Seattle Research Center	Special	King			\$200	\$200
Bellevue Community College	Academic	King		\$688	\$4,394	\$5,082
Bellingham Public Library	Public	Whatcom	\$29,739		\$2,511	\$32,250
Bellingham Public Schools	School	Whatcom		\$1,000		\$1,000
Bellingham Technical College	Academic	Whatcom		\$698	\$1,096	\$1,794
Betty M. Anderson Library	Academic	Spokane	\$24,620	\$500		\$25,120
Big Bend Community College	Academic	Grant			\$1,048	\$1,048
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Special	King			\$500	\$500
Brier Ementary	School	Snohomish		\$90		\$90
Burlington	Public	Skagit			\$223	\$223
Camas High School Media Center	School	Clark		\$1,000		\$1,000
Camas Public	Public	Clark		\$500	\$392	\$892
Carpenter Memorial Library	Public	Kittitas	\$23,219	\$187	\$74	\$23,480
Cascade/Olympic Elementary Schools	School	Lewis	\$48,112			\$48,112
Castle Rock Public Library	Public	Cowlitz	\$3,000			\$3,000
Castle Rock School District	School	Cowlitz	\$35,412			\$35,412
Central Kitsap School District Libraries	School	Kitsap	\$75,000			\$75,000
Centralia College	Academic	Lewis		\$1,414	\$1,431	\$2,845

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Library Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Competitive Grants 1999-2001</b>	<b>Continuing Education Grants 1998-2001</b>	<b>SDL Subsidy 2000-2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chehalis Tribal Library	Special	Grays Harbor			\$801	\$801
Cherry Valley Elementary	School	King		\$299		\$299
Chewelah Tribal Library	Public	Stevens			\$98	\$98
Children's Hospital	Special	King			\$500	\$500
City University	Academic	King			\$4,951	\$4,951
Clark College - Cannell Library	Academic	Clark		\$1,500	\$4,131	\$5,631
Clover Park Tech College	Academic	Pierce			\$2,778	\$2,778
Columbia Basin College	Academic	Franklin			\$3,017	\$3,017
Columbia School District	School	Stevens	\$30,200			\$30,200
Colville Confederated Tribes	Special	Okanogan			\$5,487	\$5,487
Colville Public Library	Public	Stevens	\$3,000		\$192	\$3,192
Colville School District	School	Stevens	\$67,470			\$67,470
Cornish North	Academic	King			\$200	\$200
Curtis Senior High School	School	Pierce		\$500		\$500
Deer Park Library	Public	Spokane		\$192		\$192
Denny Ashby Memorial Library (Pomeroy)	Public	Garfield	\$3,000		\$59	\$3,059
Eastern Washington	Academic	Spokane		\$716		\$716
Eastern Washington State Historical Society Research Library and Archives	Special	Spokane	\$42,273			\$42,273
Edmonds Community College	Academic	Snohomish			\$2,955	\$2,955
Edmonds Elementary School	School	Snohomish		\$65		\$65
Ellensburg Public Library	Public	Kittitas	\$27,000	\$592	\$558	\$28,150
Empire Health	Special	Spokane			\$554	\$554
Enumclaw Public Library	Public	King	\$3,000		\$430	\$3,430
ESD 101	School	Spokane		\$482		\$482
Everett Alternative Library	School	Snohomish		\$61		\$61
Everett Community College	Academic	Snohomish			\$3,035	\$3,035
Everett Public Library	Public	Snohomish	\$84,858	\$6,670	\$3,449	\$94,976
Federal Way School District	School	King		\$200		\$200
Fort Vancouver Regional Library	Public	Clark Cowlitz Klickitat Skamania	\$211,500		\$13,893	\$225,393
Frost Elementary School	School	King		\$231		\$231
Gallagher Law Library	Academic	King		\$562		\$562
Gonzaga University	Academic	Spokane	\$40,250		\$2,730	\$42,980
Grandview (Bleyhl Community)	Public	Yakima			\$325	\$325
Granite Falls High School	School	Snohomish		\$395		\$395
Grays Harbor College	Academic	Grays Harbor		\$1,867	\$1,156	\$3,023
Green River Community College	Academic	King			\$3,569	\$3,569
Griffin School Library	School	Thurston		\$887		\$887
Group Health Cooperative	Special	King			\$883	\$883
Harrington Public Library	Public	Lincoln	\$3,000			\$3,000
Hawthorne Elementary	School	Snohomish		\$414		\$414
Heminger Health Sciences Lib. Central Washington Hospital	Special	Chelan			\$268	\$268
Henry Cogswell College	Academic	Snohomish			\$200	\$200



<b>Institution</b>	<b>Library Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Competitive Grants 1999-2001</b>	<b>Continuing Education Grants 1998-2001</b>	<b>SDL Subsidy 2000-2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
Herbert Minthorn Memorial Lib. St John's Medical Center	Special	Cowlitz			\$278	\$278
Heritage College	Academic	Yakima			\$702	\$702
Highline Community College	Academic	King		\$1,305	\$3,992	\$5,297
Hillcrest Elementary	School	Island		\$995		
Hoh Tribal Library	Special	Clallam			\$90	\$90
Intercollegiate Center for Nursing	Academic	Spokane		\$440		\$440
Jamestown S'Klallam	Special	Clallam			\$27	\$27
Jefferson County	Public	Jefferson			\$737	\$737
Jefferson General Hospital	Special	Jefferson			\$200	\$200
Kalama Public Library	Public	Cowlitz	\$5,800		\$62	\$5,862
Kalispel Tribal Library	Special	Pend Orielle			\$70	\$70
Kelso Public Library	Public	Cowlitz	\$3,000	\$209	\$490	\$3,699
Kentwood High School	School	King	\$0	\$241		\$241
Kettle Falls Public Library	Public	Stevens	\$5,800		\$64	\$5,864
King County Law Library	Special	King	\$35,250	\$600		\$35,850
King County Library System	Public	King	\$49,337	\$1,245	\$43,050	\$93,632
Kitsap Regional Library	Public	Kitsap	\$15,856		\$9,405	\$25,261
Kittitas Valley Community Hospital	Special	Kittitas			\$200	\$200
La Center School District No. 101 Library System	School	Clark	\$36,260			\$36,260
LaConner Regional Library	Public	Skagit	\$27,496		\$205	\$27,701
Lake Washington Technical College	Academic	King	\$11,444		\$1,774	\$13,218
Liberty School District Library	School	Spokane	\$18,738			\$18,738
Longview Public Library	Public	Cowlitz	\$131,213		\$1,911	\$133,124
Longview School District	School	Cowlitz	\$6,360			\$6,360
Lopez Island Library	Public	Island	\$39,990		\$80	\$40,070
Lower Columbia College	Academic	Cowlitz		\$875	\$1,717	\$2,592
Lower Elwha S'Klallam	Special	Clallam			\$87	\$87
Lynndale Elementary	School	Snohomish		\$124		\$124
Lynnwood Friends	Public	Snohomish		\$500		\$500
Lummi Reservation Library	Special	Whatcom			\$2,468	\$2,468
Madison Elementary School	School	Snohomish		\$155		\$155
Makah Tribal Library	Special	Clallam			\$966	\$966
Mid-Columbia Library District	Public	Adams Benton Franklin	\$2,800	\$38 1	\$5,805	\$8,986
Monticello Middle School	School	Cowlitz		\$403		\$403
Morton School District	School	Lewis	\$59,000			\$59,000
Mount Vernon City Library	Public	Skagit	\$40,317		\$913	\$41,230
Mount Vernon School District	School	Skagit	\$26,223	\$1,782		\$28,005
Naselle School Library	School	Pacific	\$18,325			\$18,325
Nautilus Library	School	King		\$270		\$270
Neill Public Library	Public	Whitman		\$798		\$798
Newport School District	School	Pend Orielle	\$39,405			\$39,405
Nisqually Tribal Library	Special	Thurston			\$1,346	\$1,346

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Library Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Competitive Grants 1999-2001</b>	<b>Continuing Education Grants 1998-2001</b>	<b>SDL Subsidy 2000-2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
Nooksack Tribal Library	Special	Whatcom			\$544	\$544
North Central Regional	Public	Chelan Douglas Ferry Grant			\$8,368	\$8,368
North Olympic Library System	Public	Clallam		\$722	\$2,722	\$3,444
Northwest College	Academic	King			\$657	\$657
Northwest Hospital	Special	King			\$333	\$333
Northwest Indian College	Academic	Whatcom			\$569	\$569
Oak Harbor Middle School	School	Island		\$555		\$555
Ocean Shores	Public	Grays Harbor			\$130	\$130
Ocosta Junior/Senior High School Library	School	Grays Harbor	\$13,970	\$500		\$14,470
Old Woodbury High School Edmonds School District	School	Snohomish		\$256		\$256
Olympic College	Academic	Kitsap			\$3,163	\$3,163
Olympic View Elementary	School	Island		\$1,049		\$1,049
Orcas Island Library District	Public	San Juan	\$24,475	\$1,932	\$164	\$26,571
Overlake Hospital Medical Center Library	Special	King			\$574	\$574
Pacific Lutheran University	Academic	Pierce	\$49,116		\$2,549	\$51,665
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	Special	King			\$200	\$200
Pend Orielle County Library District	Public	Pend Orielle	\$12,209		\$459	\$12,668
Peninsula College	Academic	Clallam			\$1,018	\$1,018
Pierce College	Academic	Pierce			\$3,547	\$3,547
Pierce County Law Library	Special	Pierce		\$732		\$732
Pierce County Library System	Public	Pierce	\$114,305	\$5,003	\$18,296	\$137,604
Pinecrest Elementary	School	Kitsap		\$697		\$697
Highline Community Hospital	Special	King			\$234	\$234
Port Townsend Public Library	Public	Jefferson	\$41,480	\$1,716	\$342	\$43,538
Providence St. Peter Hospital	Special	Thurston			\$471	\$471
Pullman (Neill)	Public	Whitman			\$1,024	\$1,024
Puyallup Tribal Library	Special	Pierce			\$1,560	\$1,560
Puyallup Public Library	Public	Pierce	\$5,800		\$1,209	\$7,009
Quileute Tribal School Library	Special	Clallam	\$2,800		\$569	\$3,369
Quinault Tribal Library	Special	Grays Harbor			\$1,880	\$1,880
Reardan Memorial Library	Public	Lincoln	\$5,800			\$5,800
Renton	Public	King			\$1,883	\$1,883
Renton Technical College	Academic	King			\$2,161	\$2,161
Richland Public Library	Public	Benton	\$38,619		\$1,499	\$40,118
Ritzville Public Library	Public	Lincoln	\$3,000			\$3,000
River Ridge High School	School	Thurston		\$300		\$300
Roslyn Public Library	Public	Kittitas	\$7,517	\$356	\$38	\$7,911
Rueb Memorial Library (Affiliated Health Services)	Special	Skagit			\$554	\$554
Samaritan Healthcare	Special	Grant			\$200	\$200
Samish Tribal Library	Special	Skagit			\$663	\$663

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Library Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Competitive Grants 1999-2001</b>	<b>Continuing Education Grants 1998-2001</b>	<b>SDL Subsidy 2000-2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
San Juan Island Library	Public	San Juan	\$23,420	\$825	\$242	\$24,487
Sauk-Suiattle Tribal Library	Special	Snohomish			\$195	\$195
Seattle Central Community College	Academic	King		\$415		\$415
Seattle Community College District	Academic	King			\$9,619	\$9,619
Seattle Pacific University	Academic	King			\$2,254	\$2,254
Seattle Public Library	Public	King	\$20,000	\$5,217	\$22,001	\$47,218
Seattle University	Academic	King		\$786	\$4,399	\$5,185
Sedro-Wooley	Public	Skagit			\$314	\$314
Shoalwater Bay	Special	Pacific			\$117	\$117
Shoreline Community College	Academic	King		\$1,423	\$3,688	\$5,111
Silver Firs Elementary School	School	Snohomish		\$127		\$127
Skagit Valley College	Academic	Skagit		\$1,050	\$2,393	\$3,443
Skokomish Tribal Library	Special	Mason			\$482	\$482
Sno-Isle Regional Library	Public	Island Snohomish	\$107,350	\$1,862	\$20,819	\$130,031
Snoqualmie	Special	King			\$702	\$702
South Kitsap School District	School	Kitsap	\$50,000			\$50,000
South Puget Sound CC	Academic	Thurston			\$2,135	\$2,135
Southwest Washington Medical	Special	Clark			\$535	\$535
Spokane Tribal Library	Special	Stevens			\$1,132	\$1,132
Spokane Community College	Academic	Spokane		\$660	\$4,175	\$4,835
Spokane County	Public	Spokane			\$9,075	\$9,075
Spokane County Law Library	Special	Spokane		\$966		\$966
Spokane Falls Community College	Academic	Spokane		\$4,085	\$5,185	\$9,270
Spokane Public Library	Public	Spokane		\$180	\$7,720	\$7,900
Sprague	Public	Lincoln			\$19	\$19
Squaxin Island	Special	Mason			\$151	\$151
St. Joseph Hospital Library	Special	Whatcom			\$279	\$279
St. Joseph Medical Center	Special	Pierce			\$611	\$611
St. Martins College	Academic	Thurston			\$634	\$634
Star Lake Elementary	School	King		\$453		\$453
Stevens County Rural Library District	Public	Stevens	\$32,800		\$1,180	\$33,980
Stevens Healthcare Library	Special	Snohomish			\$273	\$273
Stillaguamish Tribal Library	Special	Snohomish			\$1,170	\$1,170
Suquamish Tribal Library	Special	Kitsap			\$585	\$585
Swedish Medical Center	Special	King			\$1,433	\$1,433
Swinomish Indian Tribal Library	Special	Skagit	\$3,000		\$1,782	\$4,782
Tacoma Community College	Academic	Pierce	\$40,913	\$1,073	\$2,782	\$44,768
Tacoma Public Library	Public	Pierce	\$303,810	\$148	\$7,610	\$311,568
Timberland Regional Library	Public	Grays Harbor Lewis Mason Pacific Thurston		\$179	\$16,213	\$16,392
Tulalip Tribal Library	Special	Snohomish			\$1,950	\$1,950
University of Puget Sound	Academic	Pierce			\$2,170	\$2,170

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Library Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Competitive Grants 1999-2001</b>	<b>Continuing Education Grants 1998-2001</b>	<b>SDL Subsidy 2000-2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
University of Washington	Academic	King		\$3,163		\$3,163
University of Washington, Tacoma	Academic	Pierce		\$593		\$593
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Lib.	Special	Skagit			\$488	\$488
Virginia Mason Medical Center Medical Library	Special	King			\$600	\$600
Washington Library Friends & Trustees (WLA)	Organization	King		\$130		\$130
Walla Walla Community College	Academic	Walla Walla			\$1,847	\$1,847
Walla Walla College	Academic	Walla Walla			\$1,150	\$1,150
Walla Walla County Library	Public	Walla Walla	\$11,800		\$685	\$12,485
Walla Walla Public Library	Public	Walla Walla			\$1,479	\$1,479
WALNET	Consortium	Walla Walla	\$68,696			\$68,696
Washington School of Professional Psychology	Academic	King			\$200	\$200
Washington State University	Academic	Whitman	\$97,902	\$6,101		\$104,003
Wenatchee Valley College	Academic	Chelan			\$1,582	\$1,582
Whatcom Community College	Academic	Whatcom		\$377	\$1,243	\$1,620
Whatcom County Library	Public	Whatcom	\$44,432		\$3,893	\$48,325
White Pass School District	School	Lewis	\$58,750			\$58,750
Whitman County Library System	Public	Whitman	\$34,119	\$1,460	\$651	\$36,230
Whitworth College	Academic	Spokane			\$1,431	\$1,431
Wishkah Valley School Media Center	School	Grays Harbor	\$49,650			\$49,650
Woodland MS/HS Library	School	Cowlitz		\$150		\$150
Woodside Elementary School	School	Snohomish		\$129		\$129
Yakama Nation Library	Special	Yakima			\$4,926	\$4,926
Yakima Valley Community College	Academic	Yakima		\$1,000	\$2,696	\$3,696
Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Special	Yakima			\$256	\$256
Yakima Valley Regional Library	Public	Yakima	\$120,795		\$8,232	\$129,027

## Appendix C: LSTA Grant Awards by County

The amounts indicated in the table reflect the sum total of competitive grants, continuing education grants, and SDL subsidies awarded to individual library institutions in each county. In cases where a library system encompasses multiple counties (Fort Vancouver Regional Library, Mid-Columbia Library District, North Central Regional Library, Sno-Isle Regional Library, and Timberland Regional Library), funds were listed in the county of the branch library receiving the benefit of the award. If the benefit of the award was felt across all branch libraries, the funds were proportionately calculated based on the service population in each county.

The first table is ordered alphabetically by county name, while the second table on the following pages lists counties by total award amount in descending order.

**Table C.1: Grant Awards by County**

County	LSTA Award
Adams	\$225
Asotin	\$63,815
Benton	\$46,996
Chelan	\$4,355
Clallam	\$9,001
Clark	\$258,469
Columbia	\$0
Cowlitz	\$191,820
Douglas	\$1,255
Ferry	\$292
Franklin	\$4,900
Garfield	\$3,059
Grant	\$4,090
Grays Harbor	\$72,552
Island	\$56,388
Jefferson	\$44,475
King	\$266,697
Kitsap	\$154,706
Kittitas	\$59,741
Klickitat	\$4,985

County	LSTA Award
Lewis	\$171,314
Lincoln	\$11,819
Mason	\$2,639
Okanogan	\$6,960
Pacific	\$19,309
Pend Oreille	\$52,143
Pierce	\$567,978
San Juan	\$51,058
Skagit	\$107,403
Skamania	\$5,318
Snohomish	\$222,388
Spokane	\$164,973
Stevens	\$141,936
Thurston	\$14,087
Wahkiakum	\$0
Walla Walla	\$85,657
Whatcom	\$88,848
Whitman	\$142,055
Yakima	\$138,932

**Table C.2: Grant Awards by County by Award Amount**

<b>County</b>	<b>LSTA Award</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>LSTA Award</b>
Pierce	\$567,978	Benton	\$46,996
King	\$266,697	Jefferson	\$44,475
Clark	\$258,469	Pacific	\$19,309
Snohomish	\$222,388	Thurston	\$14,087
Cowlitz	\$191,820	Lincoln	\$11,819
Lewis	\$171,314	Clallam	\$9,001
Spokane	\$164,973	Okanogan	\$6,960
Kitsap	\$154,706	Skamania	\$5,318
Whitman	\$142,055	Klickitat	\$4,985
Stevens	\$141,936	Franklin	\$4,900
Yakima	\$138,932	Chelan	\$4,355
Skagit	\$107,403	Grant	\$4,090
Whatcom	\$88,848	Garfield	\$3,059
Walla Walla	\$85,657	Mason	\$2,639
Grays Harbor	\$72,552	Douglas	\$1,255
Asotin	\$63,815	Ferry	\$292
Kittitas	\$59,741	Adams	\$225
Island	\$56,388	Columbia	\$0
Pend Oreille	\$52,143	Wahkiakum	\$0
San Juan	\$51,058		

## Appendix D: SDL Costs Savings by Product and Institution

**Table D.1: SDL Cost Savings on ProQuest Products for Public Libraries**

Institution	Population	SDL Price	Regular Price	Est. Savings
Roy	360	\$0	\$16,058	\$16,058
Sprague	453	\$19	\$16,073	\$16,055
Harrington	495	\$0	\$16,080	\$16,080
Reardan	495	\$0	\$16,080	\$16,080
Cathlamet	545	\$0	\$16,088	\$16,088
Concrete	770	\$0	\$16,125	\$16,125
Wilbur	895	\$0	\$16,145	\$16,145
Roslyn	936	\$38	\$16,152	\$16,113
Odessa	985	\$0	\$16,160	\$16,160
Kittitas	1,120	\$0	\$16,181	\$16,181
Waitsburg (Weller)	1,210	\$0	\$16,196	\$16,196
Pomeroy	1,445	\$59	\$16,234	\$16,175
Kalama	1,502	\$62	\$16,243	\$16,182
Kettle Falls	1,550	\$64	\$16,251	\$16,188
Davenport	1,764	\$0	\$16,286	\$16,286
Ritzville	1,775	\$0	\$16,288	\$16,288
<b>Cle Elum (Carpenter Memorial)*</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>\$74</b>	<b>\$16,440</b>	<b>\$16,366</b>
Lopez Island	1,950	\$80	\$16,316	\$16,236
Castle Rock	2,115	\$0	\$16,343	\$16,343
Chewelah	2,380	\$98	\$16,386	\$16,288
Dayton	2,558	\$0	\$16,414	\$16,414
Ocean Shores	3,180	\$130	\$16,515	\$16,385
Orcas Island	4,000	\$164	\$16,648	\$16,484
Colville	4,690	\$192	\$16,760	\$16,567
Prosser (Moved to Mid-Columbia)	4,840	\$0	\$16,784	\$16,784
LaConner	5,000	\$205	\$16,810	\$16,605
Burlington	5,445	\$223	\$16,882	\$16,659
Milton Memorial (merged with Pierce County)	5,525	\$0	\$16,895	\$16,895
San Juan Island	5,900	\$242	\$16,956	\$16,714
Sedro-Wooley	7,650	\$314	\$17,239	\$16,926
Grandview (Bleyhl Community)	7,930	\$325	\$17,285	\$16,960
Port Townsend	8,330	\$342	\$17,349	\$17,008
Camas	9,550	\$392	\$17,547	\$17,156
Enumclaw	10,484	\$430	\$17,698	\$17,269
Pend Oreille County	11,200	\$459	\$17,814	\$17,355
Kelso	11,950	\$490	\$17,936	\$17,446
Anacortes	13,460	\$0	\$18,181	\$18,181
Ellensburg	13,600	\$558	\$18,203	\$17,646
Whitman County	15,866	\$651	\$18,570	\$17,920
Walla Walla County	16,710	\$685	\$18,707	\$18,022
Jefferson County	17,970	\$737	\$18,911	\$18,174
Asotin County	19,700	\$808	\$19,191	\$18,384
Mount Vernon	22,280	\$913	\$19,609	\$18,696

Institution	Population	SDL Price	Regular Price	Est. Savings
<b>Pullman (Neill)*</b>	<b>24,970</b>	<b>\$1,024</b>	<b>\$19,890</b>	<b>\$18,866</b>
Stevens County Rural Library District	28,780	\$1,180	\$20,662	\$19,482
Puyallup	29,490	\$1,209	\$20,777	\$19,568
Walla Walla Public	36,080	\$1,479	\$21,845	\$20,366
<b>Richland*</b>	<b>36,550</b>	<b>\$1,499</b>	<b>\$22,580</b>	<b>\$21,081</b>
Renton	45,920	\$1,883	\$23,439	\$21,556
Longview	46,620	\$1,911	\$23,552	\$21,641
Bellingham	61,240	\$2,511	\$25,921	\$23,410
North Olympic	66,400	\$2,722	\$26,757	\$24,034
Everett	84,130	\$3,449	\$29,629	\$26,180
Whatcom County	94,960	\$3,893	\$31,384	\$27,490
Mid-Columbia	141,585	\$5,805	\$38,937	\$33,132
Tacoma Public	185,600	\$7,610	\$46,067	\$38,458
Spokane Public	188,300	\$7,720	\$46,505	\$38,784
Yakima Valley Regional	200,770	\$8,232	\$48,525	\$40,293
North Central Regional	204,103	\$8,368	\$49,065	\$40,696
<b>Spokane County*</b>	<b>221,350</b>	<b>\$9,075</b>	<b>\$58,100</b>	<b>\$49,025</b>
Kitsap Regional	229,400	\$9,405	\$53,163	\$43,757
Fort Vancouver Regional	338,859	\$13,893	\$70,895	\$57,002
Timberland Regional	395,429	\$16,213	\$80,059	\$63,847
Pierce County (includes pop 5525 for Milton)	446,241	\$18,296	\$88,291	\$69,995
Sno-Isle County	507,775	\$20,819	\$98,260	\$77,441
Seattle Public	536,600	\$22,001	\$102,929	\$80,929
<b>King County*</b>	<b>1,049,993</b>	<b>\$43,050</b>	<b>\$191,790</b>	<b>\$148,740</b>
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$221,998</b>	<b>\$1,968,053</b>	<b>\$1,746,055</b>
		Average savings =		\$26,061

\*Note: Libraries marked in bold served as the five examples on which the price estimates were calculated.



**Table D.2: SDL Cost Savings on ProQuest Products for Academic Libraries**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>FTE students</b>	<b>SDL Price</b>	<b>Regular Price</b>	<b>Est. Savings</b>
<b>Community/Technical Colleges</b>				
Washington Online	400	\$312	\$24,700	\$24,388
Peninsula College	1,305	\$1,018	\$27,415	\$26,397
Big Bend CC	1,343	\$1,048	\$27,529	\$26,481
Bellingham Tech College	1,405	\$1,096	\$27,715	\$26,619
<b>Grays Harbor College*</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>\$1,156</b>	<b>\$27,880</b>	<b>\$26,724</b>
Whatcom CC	1,593	\$1,243	\$28,279	\$27,036
Centralia College	1,835	\$1,431	\$29,005	\$27,574
Wenatchee Valley College	2,028	\$1,582	\$29,584	\$28,002
Lower Columbia College	2,201	\$1,717	\$30,103	\$28,386
Lake WA Tech College	2,274	\$1,774	\$30,322	\$28,548
Walla Walla CC	2,368	\$1,847	\$30,604	\$28,757
South Puget Sound CC	2,737	\$2,135	\$31,711	\$29,576
Renton Tech College	2,771	\$2,161	\$31,813	\$29,652
Skagit Valley College	3,068	\$2,393	\$32,704	\$30,311
Yakima Valley CC	3,456	\$2,696	\$33,868	\$31,172
Clover Park Tech College	3,561	\$2,778	\$34,183	\$31,405
Tacoma CC	3,567	\$2,782	\$34,201	\$31,419
Bates Tech College	3,685	\$2,874	\$34,555	\$31,681
Edmonds CC	3,789	\$2,955	\$34,867	\$31,912
Columbia Basin College	3,868	\$3,017	\$35,104	\$32,087
Everett CC	3,891	\$3,035	\$35,173	\$32,138
Olympic College	4,055	\$3,163	\$35,665	\$32,502
Pierce College	4,548	\$3,547	\$37,144	\$33,597
Green River CC	4,575	\$3,569	\$37,225	\$33,657
Shoreline CC	4,728	\$3,688	\$37,684	\$33,996
Highline CC	5,118	\$3,992	\$38,854	\$34,862
<b>Clark College*</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>\$4,131</b>	<b>\$38,990</b>	<b>\$34,859</b>
Spokane CC	5,353	\$4,175	\$39,559	\$35,384
Bellevue CC	5,633	\$4,394	\$40,399	\$36,005
Spokane Falls CC	6,648	\$5,185	\$43,444	\$38,259
Seattle District	12,332	\$9,619	\$60,496	\$50,877
<b>Total Community Colleges</b>	<b>110,913</b>	<b>\$86,512</b>	<b>\$1,060,775</b>	<b>\$974,263</b>
<b>Private Colleges</b>				
Henry Cogswell College	130	\$200	\$23,890	\$23,690
Northwest Indian College	730	\$569	\$25,690	\$25,121
Antioch	800	\$624	\$25,900	\$25,276
St. Martins College	813	\$634	\$25,939	\$25,305
Northwest College	842	\$657	\$26,026	\$25,369
Heritage College	900	\$702	\$26,200	\$25,498
Walla Walla College	1,474	\$1,150	\$27,922	\$26,772
Whitworth College	1,835	\$1,431	\$29,005	\$27,574
Art Institute of Seattle	2,376	\$1,853	\$30,628	\$28,775
University of Puget Sound	2,782	\$2,170	\$31,846	\$29,676

Institution	FTE students	SDL Price	Regular Price	Est. Savings
Seattle Pacific University	2,890	\$2,254	\$32,170	\$29,916
Pacific Lutheran	3,268	\$2,549	\$33,304	\$30,755
Gonzaga U.-Foley Center	3,500	\$2,730	\$34,000	\$31,270
<b>Seattle University*</b>	<b>5,640</b>	<b>\$4,399</b>	<b>\$41,410</b>	<b>\$37,011</b>
City University	6,348	\$4,951	\$42,544	\$37,593
Bastyr University		\$200	\$23,500	\$23,300
Cornish North		\$200	\$23,500	\$23,300
Washington School of Professional Psychology		\$200	\$23,500	\$23,300
<b>Total Private Colleges</b>	<b>32,668</b>	<b>\$27,474</b>	<b>\$526,974</b>	<b>\$499,500</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>143,581</b>	<b>\$113,987</b>	<b>\$1,587,749</b>	<b>\$1,473,762</b>

\*Note: Libraries marked in bold served as three of the four examples on which the price estimates were calculated.

**Table D.3: SDL Cost Savings on ProQuest Products for Tribal Libraries**

Tribe	Population	SDL Price	Regular Price	Est. Savings
Jamestown S'Klallam	34	\$27	16,006	\$15,979
Kalispel	90	\$70	16,015	\$15,944
Lower Elwha S'Klallam	112	\$87	16,018	\$15,931
Hoh	116	\$90	16,019	\$15,928
Shoalwater Bay	150	\$117	16,024	\$15,907
Squaxin Island	194	\$151	16,031	\$15,880
Sauk-Suiattle	250	\$195	16,041	\$15,846
Skokomish	618	\$482	16,100	\$15,618
Upper Skagit	625	\$488	16,101	\$15,614
Nooksack	697	\$544	16,113	\$15,569
Quileute	730	\$569	16,118	\$15,549
Suquamish	750	\$585	16,122	\$15,537
Samish	850	\$663	16,138	\$15,475
Snoqualmie	900	\$702	16,146	\$15,444
Chehalis	1,027	\$801	16,166	\$15,365
Makah	1,238	\$966	16,201	\$15,235
Spokane	1,451	\$1,132	16,235	\$15,103
Stillaguamish	1,500	\$1,170	16,243	\$15,073
Nisqually	1,726	\$1,346	16,280	\$14,933
Puyallup	2,000	\$1,560	16,324	\$14,764
Swinomish	2,285	\$1,782	16,370	\$14,588
Quinault	2,410	\$1,880	16,390	\$14,511
Tulalip	2,500	\$1,950	16,405	\$14,455
Lummi	3,164	\$2,468	16,513	\$14,045
Yakama	6,315	\$4,926	17,023	\$12,097
Colville Confederated Tribes	7,034	\$5,487	17,140	\$11,653
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$38,766</b>	<b>\$30,237</b>	<b>\$422,280</b>	<b>\$392,043</b>

**Table D.4: SDL Cost Savings on ProQuest Products for Special Libraries**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>SDL Price</b>	<b>Regular Price</b>	<b>Est. Savings</b>
Battelle Seattle Research Center	\$200	\$16,000	\$15,800
Children's Hospital	\$500	\$16,000	\$15,500
Empire Health	\$554	\$16,000	\$15,446
Fred Hutchinson	\$441	\$16,000	\$15,559
Gates Library Foundation	\$500	\$16,000	\$15,500
Group Health Cooperative	\$883	\$16,000	\$15,117
Heminger Health Sciences Library, Central Washington Hospital	\$268	\$16,000	\$15,732
Herbert Minthorn Memorial Library, St. John's Medical Center	\$278	\$16,000	\$15,722
Jefferson General Hospital	\$200	\$16,000	\$15,800
KVCH Community Health Library	\$200	\$16,000	\$15,800
Northwest Hospital	\$333	\$16,000	\$15,667
Overlake Hospital Medical Center Library	\$574	\$16,000	\$15,426
PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health)	\$200	\$16,000	\$15,800
Planetree	\$234	\$16,000	\$15,766
Providence St. Peter Hospital	\$471	\$16,000	\$15,529
Rueb Memorial Library (Affiliated Health Services)	\$554	\$16,000	\$15,446
Samaritan Healthcare	\$200	\$16,000	\$15,800
Southwest Washington Medical	\$535	\$16,000	\$15,465
St. Joseph Hospital Library	\$279	\$16,000	\$15,721
St. Joseph Medical Center Library	\$611	\$16,000	\$15,389
Stevens Healthcare Library	\$273	\$16,000	\$15,727
Swedish Medical Center	\$1,433	\$16,000	\$14,567
Virginia Mason Medical Center Medical Library	\$600	\$16,000	\$15,400
Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	\$256	\$16,000	\$15,744
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$10,577</b>	<b>\$384,000</b>	<b>\$373,423</b>

**Table D.5: SDL Cost Savings on Gale Group Products for Public Libraries**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>SDL Price</b>	<b>Discount</b>	<b>Regular Price</b>	<b>Est. Savings</b>
Burlington	5,525	\$1,200	0.80	\$6,000	\$4,800
San Juan Island	5,930	\$3,178	0.80	\$15,890	\$12,712
Port Townsend	8,345	\$1,800	0.80	\$9,000	\$7,200
Camas	10,300	\$5,500	0.80	\$27,500	\$22,000
Enumclaw	10,550	\$2,500	0.80	\$12,500	\$10,000
Pend Oreille County	11,200	\$2,500	0.80	\$12,500	\$10,000
Jefferson County	18,155	\$2,900	0.80	\$14,500	\$11,600
Mount Vernon	22,540	\$3,000	0.80	\$15,000	\$12,000
Pullman (Neill)	25,070	\$3,500	0.80	\$17,500	\$14,000
Puyallup	29,910	\$6,500	0.80	\$32,500	\$26,000
Longview	34,060	\$6,400	0.80	\$32,000	\$25,600
Walla Walla Public	36,550	\$3,900	0.80	\$19,500	\$15,600
Richland	36,860	\$33,500	0.80	\$167,500	\$134,000
Bellingham	61,980	\$7,500	0.80	\$37,500	\$30,000
North Olympic	66,700	\$6,500	0.80	\$32,500	\$26,000
Everett	84,330	\$15,000	0.80	\$75,000	\$60,000
Whatcom County	95,520	\$9,500	0.80	\$47,500	\$38,000
Mid-Columbia	150,025	\$43,000	0.80	\$215,000	\$172,000
Tacoma Public	186,000	\$67,801	0.80	\$339,005	\$271,204
Spokane Public	188,300	\$61,900	0.80	\$309,500	\$247,600
Yakima Valley Regional	202,510	\$25,500	0.65	\$72,857	\$47,357
North Central Regional	206,119	\$10,000	0.65	\$28,571	\$18,571
Kitsap Regional	229,000	\$59,000	0.65	\$168,571	\$109,571
Fort Vancouver Regional	349,462	\$59,000	0.65	\$168,571	\$109,571
Timberland Regional	397,837	\$76,574	0.65	\$218,783	\$142,209
Pierce County	451,400	\$66,700	0.65	\$190,571	\$123,871
Sno-Isle Regional	525,620	\$140,000	0.65	\$400,000	\$260,000
Seattle Public	539,700	\$142,500	0.65	\$407,143	\$264,643
King County	1,079,923	\$285,000	0.65	\$814,286	\$529,286
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,069,421</b>	<b>\$1,151,853</b>		<b>\$3,907,249</b>	<b>\$2,755,396</b>

**Table D.6: SDL Cost Savings on OCLC Products for Public, Academic, and Special Libraries**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Simultaneous Users</b>	<b>SDL Price</b>	<b>Regular Price</b>	<b>Est. Savings</b>
<b>Public</b>				
Ellensburg Public	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Everett Public	0.75	\$2,775	\$4,000	\$1,225
Longview	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Mid-Columbia	0.75	\$2,775	\$4,000	\$1,225
North Olympic Lib. System	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Pierce County	0.75	\$2,775	\$4,000	\$1,225
Port Townsend PL	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Richland	0.50	\$1,850	\$4,000	\$2,150
Seattle Public	2.50	\$9,250	\$12,000	\$2,750
Sno-Isle	1.00	\$3,700	\$4,000	\$300
Spokane Public (new in 2001)	0.50	\$1,850	\$4,000	\$2,150
Timberland	0.50	\$1,850	\$4,000	\$2,150
Whatcom County Library (new in 2001)	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
<b>Total Public</b>		<b>\$31,450</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$28,550</b>
<b>Academic</b>				
Bates Community College	0.25	\$963	\$4,000	\$3,038
Big Bend Community College	0.25	\$963	\$4,000	\$3,038
Everett Community College	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Lower Columbia College	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Seattle Community Colleges	0.75	\$2,775	\$4,000	\$1,225
Spokane Community College	0.25	\$963	\$4,000	\$3,038
Yakima Valley Community College	0.25	\$963	\$4,000	\$3,038
<b>Total Academic</b>		<b>\$8,475</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$19,525</b>
<b>Special</b>				
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (new in 2001)	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Empire Health	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Fred Hutchinson	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Group Health Cooperative	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
Washington State Library	0.25	\$925	\$4,000	\$3,075
<b>Total Special</b>		<b>\$4,625</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$15,375</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$44,550</b>	<b>\$196,000</b>	<b>\$111,525</b>

## Appendix E: Internet Access by Institution

**Table E.1: Internet Access and Increase in Number of Public Access Terminals for Public Libraries, 1998-2000**

Institution (Those receiving LSTA Connectivity grants are in bold)	LSTA Funded	Service Population 2000 <sup>a</sup>	Budget <sup>a</sup>	Public Internet Access 1998 <sup>b</sup>	Public Access Terminals 1999 <sup>c</sup>	Public Access Terminals 2000 <sup>a</sup>	Difference	% Change
<b>Over 250,000</b>								
<b>Fort Vancouver Reg. Lib.</b>	yes	<b>366,845</b>	<b>11,416,440</b>	yes	<b>47</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40.43%</b>
King County Library System	no	1,070,160	53,043,611	yes	746	757	11	1.47%
<b>Pierce County Rural Lib. Dist.</b>	yes	<b>472,400</b>	<b>11,703,779</b>	yes	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17.19%</b>
Seattle Public Library	no	540,900	30,663,444	yes	198	186	-12	-6.06%
<b>Sno-Isle Regional Library</b>	yes	<b>565,595</b>	<b>17,033,595</b>	yes	<b>73</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>236.99%</b>
Timberland Regional Library	no	402,790	13,616,715	yes	263	173	-90	-34.22%
<b>100,001-250,000</b>								
<b>Kitsap Regional Library</b>	yes	<b>230,200</b>	<b>6,226,874</b>	yes	<b>138</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Mid-Columbia Library</b>	yes	<b>149,380</b>	<b>3,288,368</b>	yes	<b>95</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15.79%</b>
North Central Regional Library	no	209,075	5,265,102	yes	0	10	10	
Spokane County Lib. Dist.	no	225,542	5,608,109	no	29	95	66	227.59%
Spokane Public Library	no	189,200	7,070,073	yes	120	128	8	6.67%
<b>Tacoma Public Library</b>	yes	<b>187,200</b>	<b>9,684,555</b>	yes	<b>146</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.16%</b>
Yakima Valley Reg. Lib.	no	205,725	3,702,338	no	130	105	-25	-19.23%
<b>25,001-100,000</b>								
<b>Bellingham Public Library</b>	yes	<b>64,720</b>	<b>2,575,245</b>	yes	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>480.00%</b>
<b>Everett Public Library</b>	yes	<b>87,520</b>	<b>3,578,145</b>	no	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.25%</b>
<b>Longview Public Library</b>	yes	<b>48,270</b>	<b>1,751,830</b>	yes	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Neill (Pullman) Public Library	no	25,150	757,866	no	6	9	3	50.00%
North Olympic Library System	no	66,700	2,501,704	no	55	59	4	7.27%
<b>Puyallup Public Library</b>	yes	<b>30,940</b>	<b>830,814</b>	yes	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Renton Public Library	no	48,270	1,246,702	yes	1	2	1	100.00%
<b>Richland Public Library</b>	yes	<b>37,190</b>	<b>1,281,814</b>	yes	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-25.00%</b>
<b>Stevens County Rur. Lib. Dist.</b>	yes	<b>29,730</b>	<b>654,422</b>	NA	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83.33%</b>
<b>Walla Walla Public Library</b>	yes	<b>28,940</b>	<b>1,009,630</b>	yes	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Whatcom County Rur. Lib.</b>	yes	<b>98,780</b>	<b>3,556,497</b>	yes	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25.00%</b>
<b>5,001-25,000</b>								
Anacortes Public Library	no	14,710	666,881	yes	3	3	0	0.00%
<b>Asotin County Rural Lib. Dist.</b>	yes	<b>20,000</b>	<b>543,264</b>	yes	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Bleyhl (Grandview) Library	no	8,275	192,242	yes	2	2	0	0.00%
Burlington Public Library	no	5,705	245,438	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
Camas Public Library	no	11,350	690,658	yes	2	7	5	250.00%
Ellensburg Public Library	no	14,340	464,832	yes	9	9	0	0.00%
Enumclaw Public Library	no	10,760	458,470	yes	2	2	0	0.00%
Jefferson County Rural Library	no	18,350	897,243	yes	4	4	0	0.00%
Kelso Public Library	no	11,940	247,770	yes	2	2	0	0.00%
Milton	no		198,210	yes	1	NA	NA	
<b>Mount Vernon City Library</b>	yes	<b>23,020</b>	<b>809,610</b>	yes	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Pend Oreille County Library</b>	yes	<b>11,200</b>	<b>435,726</b>	yes	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.11%</b>
Port Townsend Public Library	no	8,450	488,098	yes	9	9	0	0.00%

<b>Institution (Those receiving LSTA Connectivity grants are in bold)</b>	<b>LSTA Funded</b>	<b>Service Population 2000<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Budget<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Public Internet Access 1998<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Public Access Terminals 1999<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>Public Access Terminals 2000<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Prosser Public Library	no	5,035	184,183	no	2	NA	NA	
<b>San Juan Island Lib. Dist.</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>6,030</b>	<b>630,768</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Sedro-Woolley Public Library	no	8,130	167,990	no	1	1	0	0.00%
Walla Walla County Library	no	16,635	522,692	yes	4	6	2	50.00%
<b>Whitman County Library</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>428,435</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22.22%</b>
<b>Under 5,000</b>								
<b>Carpenter Memorial (Cle Elum)</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>43,663</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Castle Rock Public Library	no	2,085	20,410	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
Cathlamet City Library	no	550	19,285	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
Chewelah Public Library	no	2,460	78,302	yes	1	4	3	300.00%
Colville Public Library	no	4,770	195,397	no	1	1	0	0.00%
Concrete Public Library	no	780	9,492	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
Davenport Public Library	no	1,780	33,405	no	1	1	0	0.00%
Dayton Memorial Library	no	2,495	52,413	no	2	2	0	0.00%
Denny Ashby Memorial (Pomeroy)	no	1,425	26,402	no	1	1	0	0.00%
Harrington Public Library	no	431	7,592	no	1	1	0	0.00%
Hesseltine (Wilbur) Pub. Lib.	no	895	12,207	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
<b>Kalama Public Library</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>22,378</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Kettle Falls Public Library</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>20,903</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Kittitas Public Library	no	1,440	12,028	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
<b>LaConner Regional Library</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.00%</b>
<b>Lopez Island Library</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>265,988</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Ocean Shores Public Library	no	3,270	187,399	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
Odessa Public Library	no	987	9,429	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
<b>Orcas Island Library District</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>340,976</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Reardan Memorial Library</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Ritzvile Public Library	no	1,730	75,875	yes	1	1	0	0.00%
<b>Roslyn Public Library</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
Roy City Library	no	370	18,764	no	1	1	0	0.00%
Sprague Public Library	no	458	3,017	no	1	1	0	0.00%
Weller (Waitsburg) Pub. Lib.	no	1,195	11,512	no	1	1	0	0.00%

NA = not available. The data was not available or appeared flawed. The institution was dropped from the analysis.

Sources: <sup>a</sup>Washington Public Library Statistics - 2000 (preliminary draft of report); <sup>b</sup>Washington Public Library Statistics – 1998 (Available online <http://www.statelib.wa.gov/libraries/plstats98/table13.pdf>); <sup>c</sup>Washington Public Library Statistics – 1999 (Available online <http://www.statelib.wa.gov/libraries/stats99/updated99stats.htm>)

## Appendix F: Connectivity Grants

**Table F.1: Connectivity Grant Awards – Off the Shelf 1999**

<b>Institution (Grant #)</b>	<b>Award *</b>	<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Interagency Cooperation</b>	<b>Service Population</b>
Fort Vancouver Regional (Battle Ground Community) (99-OTS-010)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	31,517
Fort Vancouver Regional (North Bonneville Community) (99-OTS-008)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	539
Fort Vancouver Regional (Vancouver Community) (99-OTS-011)	\$22,400.00	Public	No	166,694
Fort Vancouver Regional (Vancouver Mall Community) (99-OTS-009)	\$5,600.00	Public	No	68,051
Kalama Public Library (99-OTS-012)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	4,650
Kettle Falls Public Library (99-OTS-003)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	6,000
Mid-Columbia Library District (Benton City) (99-OTS-014)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	5,000
Puyallup Public Library (99-OTS-002)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	30,000
Quileute Tribal School Library (99-OTS-007)	\$2,800.00	Special	No	500
Reardan Memorial Library (99-OTS-004)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	1,000
Sno-Isle Regional Library (Granite Falls) (99-OTS-001)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	8,800
Walla Walla County Library (Touchet) (99-OTS-006)	\$2,800.00	Public	No	1,000
<b>Total =</b>	<b>\$56,000.00</b>			

\*Note: Award amounts are approximate. “The Washington State Library ordered the materials/hardware as a unit and has not separated costs for each library... Total costs for computer equipment purchases was \$55,907.74.”

Source: email messages from Jeff Martin 7/6/01, 7/9/01



**Table F.2: Connectivity Grant Awards – Technology Enhancement 1999**

<b>Institution (Grant #)</b>	<b>Award</b>	<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Interagency Cooperation</b>	<b>Service Population</b>
Asotin County Library (99-TEF-040)	\$62,282	Public	No	19,400
Carpenter Memorial Library (Cle Elum) (99-TEF-023)	\$5,753	Public	No	4,500
Columbia Elementary and High School (Columbia School District) (99-TEF-047)	\$30,200	School	No	250
Colville School District (99-TEF-054)	\$67,470	School	No	2,395
Eastern Washington State Historical Society Research Library and Archives (99-TEF-050)	\$42,273	Special	No	900,000
Fort Vancouver Regional Library (Vancouver Community Branch) (99-TEF-028)	\$98,500	Public	Yes	360,460
La Center School District No. 101 Library System (99-TEF-051)	\$36,260	School	No	1,500
Longview Public Library (99-TEF-007)	\$99,813	Public	Yes	46,300
Morton School District Library Services (99-TEF-030)	\$37,000	School	No	800
Mount Vernon City Library (99-TEF-022)	\$37,317	Public	No	95,500
Newport School District (99-TEF-020)	\$39,405	School	Yes	11,100
San Juan Island Library (99-TEF-013)	\$20,420	Public	Yes	2,413
Sno-Isle Regional Library System (99-TEF-004)	\$19,873	Public	No	542,000
Stevens County Rural Library District (Lakeside Community Branch) (99-TEF-032)	\$6,000	p	Yes	4,000
White Pass School District (99-TEF-006)	\$58,750	s	No	4,914
Wishkah Valley School Media Center (99-TEF-062)	\$17,650	s	No	1,000
<b>Total =</b>	<b>\$678,966</b>			

**Table F.3: Connectivity Grant Awards – Digital Libraries 1999**

<b>Institution (Grant #)</b>	<b>Award</b>	<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Interagency Cooperation</b>	<b>Service Population</b>
<b>Digital Libraries Program</b>				
Betty M. Anderson Library (WSU) (99-DG-001)	\$24,620	Academic	No	500
Central Kitsap School District Libraries (99-DG-008)	\$75,000	School	No	14,700
Everett Public Library (99-DG-006)	\$15,323.95	Public	No	86,730
Ocosta Junior/Senior High School Library (99-DG-012)	\$13,970	School	No	408
Orcas Island Library District (99-DG-002)	\$21,475	Public	No	4,500
Sno-Isle Regional Library (Edmonds) (99-DG-010)	\$15,076	Public	No	1,100
Tacoma Public Library (99-DG-014)	\$35,810	Public	No	5,500
Tacoma Public Library (99-DG-013)	\$65,500	Public	No	186,000
WALNET (99-DG-009)	\$68,696	Consortium	Yes	54,600
<b>Total =</b>	<b>\$335,471</b>			

<b>Technology Enhancement Libraries Program</b>				
Bellingham Public Library (99-TG-004)	\$29,738.82	Public	No	157,500
Cascade/Olympic Elementary Schools (Chehalis School District) (99-TG-014)	\$48,111.92	School	No	875
King County Law Library (99-TG-001)	\$35,250	Special	No	1,500,000
LaConner Regional Library (99-TG-013)	\$27,496	Public	Yes	5,000
Liberty School District Library (99-TG-005)	\$18,738	School	No	750
Naselle School Library (99-TG-015)	\$18,325	School	Yes	1,500
Pierce County Library System (99-TG-002)	\$41,655	Public	No	5,575
Roslyn Public Library (99-TG-008)	\$4,517	Public	No	1,500
Sno-Isle Regional Library (99-TG-011)	\$47,133	Public	No	555,570
South Kitsap School District System (99-TG-003)	\$50,000	School	No	12,710
Whatcom County Library System (99-TG-012)	\$6,045	Public	No	95,520
Whitman County Library System (99-TG-010)	\$31,119	Public	Yes	15,981
<b>Total =</b>	<b>\$358,129</b>			

**Table F.4: Connectivity Grant Awards – Connectivity 2000**

<b>Institution (Grant #)</b>	<b>Award</b>	<b>Institution Type</b>	<b>Interagency Cooperation</b>	<b>Service Population</b>
<b>Research &amp; Development</b>				
Everett Public Library (00-RD-001)	\$34,432	Public	No	86,734
Pierce County Library System (00-RD-004)	\$22,650	Public	No	1,400
Sno-Isle Regional Library (00-RD-003)	\$3,112	Public	No	300
Sno-Isle Regional Library (Lynnwood, Edmonds, Snohomish, Marysville, Oak Harbor) (00-RD-002)	\$19,356	Public	No	555,570
<b>Total =</b>	<b>\$79,550</b>			

<b>Connectivity</b>				
Kitsap Regional Library (00-EN-006)	\$9,856	Public	No	230,000
Mount Vernon School District (00-EN-003)	\$26,223	School	No	5,630
Pend Orielle County Library District (00-EN-001)	\$12,209	Public	No	11,200
Richland Public Library (00-EN-002)	\$24,236	Public	No	35,990
Stevens County Rural Library District (Columbia River) (00-EN-007)	\$6,300	Public	No	5,000
Tacoma Community College Library (00-EN-004)	\$40,913	Academic	No	6,000
Wishkah Valley Media Center (00-EN-008)	\$32,000	School	No	750
<b>Total =</b>	<b>\$151,737</b>			

## Appendix G: Number of Applications and Awards for Competitive Grants

**Table G.1: Applications and Awards for Connectivity Phase 4 Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Public	13	11	85%	92%
Special/Tribal	1	1	100%	8%
Total	14	12	86%	100%

**Table G.2: Applications and Awards for Connectivity Phase 5 Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	6	0	0%	0%
Consortia	2	0	0%	0%
Public	20	8	40%	50%
School	34	7	21%	44%
Special/Tribal	3	1	33%	6%
Total	65	16	25%	100%

**Table G.3: Applications and Awards for Connectivity Phase 6 Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	2	1	50%	5%
Consortia	1	1	100%	5%
Public	13	12	92%	57%
School	13	6	46%	28%
Special/Tribal	4	1	25%	5%
Total	33	21	64%	100%

**Table G.4: Applications and Awards for Connectivity 2000 Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	1	1	100%	9%
Consortia	0	0	0%	0%
Public	9	8	89%	73%
School	2	2	100%	18%
Special/Tribal	0	0	0%	0%
Total	12	11	92%	100%

**Table G.5: Applications and Awards for Connectivity 2000 Plus Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	5	1	20%	11%
Consortia	0	0	0%	0%
Public	16	4	25%	45%
School	25	3	12%	33%
Special/Tribal	3	1	33%	11%
Total	49	9	18%	100%

**Table G.6: Applications and Awards for Digital Images 2000 Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	2	2	100%	33%
Consortia	0	0	0%	0%
Public	4	4	100%	67%
School	1	0	0%	0%
Special/Tribal	0	0	0%	0%
Total	7	6	86%	100%

**Table G.7: Applications and Awards for Digital Images 2001 Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	4	2	50%	22%
Consortia	0	0	0%	0%
Public	7	7	100%	78%
School	0	0	0%	0%
Special/Tribal	0	0	0%	0%
Total	11	9	82%	100%

**Table G.8: Applications and Awards for Early Learning Demonstration Project Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Academic	0	0	0%	0%
Consortia	0	0	0%	0%
Public	9	5	56%	100%
School	2	0	0%	0%
Special/Tribal	2	0	0%	0%
Total	13	5	39%	100%

**Table G.9: Applications and Awards for Core Early Learning Collection Grants**

<b>Library Type</b>	<b>Applications</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Percent of Apps. being Awarded</b>	<b>Percent of Total Awards</b>
Public	31	30	97%	97%
School	2	0	0%	0%
Special/Tribal	1	1	100%	3%
Total	34	31	91%	100%